

DAILY REPORT

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RENMIN RIBAO ON MADRID CSCE FOLLOWUP MEETING

HK220956 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by Zhang Qihua [1728 0796 5478]: "The Madrid Followup Meeting of the European Security Conference Has Been Dragging On"]

[Text] The prospects for the 6-month-old Madrid followup meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are still unknown. According to reports, the Madrid meeting, scheduled to end on 5 March, has been postponed. Being unable to reach an agreement on the final document, it adjourned on 10 April until 5 May.

This marathon meeting has been full of acute contradictions and heated disputes from beginning to end. At the preliminary meeting which started on 9 September 1980, the Western countries and the Soviet Union argued over the agenda and topics of discussion for 9 weeks. On 11 November, the meeting managed to open without an agreed agenda. The two sides were locked in a fierce struggle over the issues of Afghanistan and human rights. The Western countries accused the Soviet Union of invading Afghanistan and violating "every principle of the Final Act." The Soviet Union rebutted this by saying that the United States was "looking for a bone in an egg" and that the Afghan issue "had nothing to do" with the security of Europe. After 6 weeks of debate and heated argument, the meeting came to no conclusion and adjourned. The second round of the meeting started on 27 January. As the struggle became more difficult and complicated, the meeting got bogged down in a predicament and sometimes it was nearly disrupted. Compared with the clamor of the Helsinki CSCE, which was boasted of as being "a milestone of detente," the current meeting was greatly different. This shows that the "detente" vigorously whipped up by the Soviet Union was not supported by the people. As the British delegate said: The "detente experiment" in the Helsinki agreement has failed.

The Madrid CSCE followup meeting was held under the grave situation in which the Soviet Union was trying to launch armed intervention in Poland after its incursion into Afghanistan. Soviet aggression has awakened people from the dream of detente, intensifying the East-West relations. Prior to the meeting, Western public opinion pointed out that this meeting was going to be ineffective. The British FINANCIAL TIMES said that if the antagonistic contradictions between the two sides did not change, "no motions would be adopted."

More than 80 motions were submitted by various delegations concerning disarmament, the exchange of personnel, the exchange of information, economic cooperation, security in the Mediterranean and joint action against terrorism. However, the central topic of discussion was reviewing the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, that is, holding the Soviet Union responsible for its aggression in Afghanistan. Another topic of discussion was disarmament in Europe. Most of the time of the first half of the meeting was spent on the first question while the second half was spent on the discussion of disarmament in Europe. During the first half of the meeting, the Soviet Union was the target of public criticism. Being condemned by various countries, the Soviet Union flew into a rage from shame and even threatened to stop the meeting.

With regard to the question of disarmament in Europe, Poland and France made proposals which were backed by the East and the West respectively. The delegates of countries like Yugoslavia, Romania, Finland and Sweden also put forth their own proposals.

Both the French and the Poles called for the discussion of confidence-building measures before the discussion of disarmament. They employed similar methods in putting forth their proposals, however, their proposals were entirely different in nature. The Polish proposal concerned "disarmament and military detente in Europe." They proposed that confidence-building measures should apply only up to 250 km inside the western borders of the Soviet Union, and that disarmament should cover both conventional and nuclear weapons with emphasis on the latter. The French proposal laid emphasis on the extension of confidence-building measures, such as prior warning and observation of military maneuvers. The French proposed that confidence-building be extended to the region "from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals."

Most Western countries supported the French proposal and refused to consider the Polish one because the latter was "ambiguous." Moscow was furious at the French proposal, particularly regarding the extension of confidence-building measures. On 21 February, the Soviet Union still angrily said that it "would not agree to do anything not mentioned in the Helsinki Final Act." However, at the 26th Congress of the CPSU 2 days later, Brezhnev suddenly retracted his earlier remarks, proclaiming that confidence-building measures could be "extended to all Soviet territories in Europe on condition that the Western countries also extend their zones of confidence-building measures." At first, the Western countries agreed with the suggestion. However, when they realized that the Soviet Union was harboring evil intentions and attempting to bring about the disintegration of West Europe by means of a "peace offensive" and attempting to extend the zones of the so-called confidence-building measures to the United States and Canada, they immediately turned down the Soviet proposal as "unacceptable." They thought that the Soviet proposal would "extend the borders of Europe from the Urals to Hawaii." This issue halted the progress of the Madrid meeting. At last, the participants have managed to gain a vague understanding of the standpoint of the "aim and nature" of the "European disarmament conference." They have failed to reach any substantial conclusions. The essential differences between the two sides still exist and neither has made any concession.

The Madrid followup meeting has been deadlocked once again but has luckily not "aborted." This must be attributed to the strenuous efforts of the neutral and nonaligned countries. They have tried to get compromises, to arbitrate and to put an end to the deadlock in order to keep the meeting going. The participating powers do not want to shoulder the responsibility of risking the disruption of this meeting, the United States wants to use the CSCE followup meeting as a place to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its threat to Poland as well as a place to check Soviet interference in Poland. The Soviet Union understands that its "hoax" has failed and it tries vigorously to revitalize detente at the Madrid meeting in order to "give a second breath to detente" and to continue to deceive world opinion. Thus, it would not give up the opportunity provided by the Madrid meeting. This is why a meeting which is fruitless and will continue to be fruitless can drag on.

PRC YOUTH TO MARK ANTICOLONIALIST DAY 24 APR

OW230756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Marking the Afro-Asian and Latin American youth's and students' anticolonialist day on April 24, the All-China Youth Federation and the All China Students' Federation issued a joint statement calling on people, youth and students of these three continents to cement unity, heighten vigilance and persist in struggle. The statement, carried in today's CHINA YOUTH NEWS, voiced support for the Kampuchean people and the Afghan people in their struggle against hegemonism, for the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of their motherland without foreign interference, for the Palestinian and Arab people in their struggle against superpower interference and Israeli expansionism, and for the Namibian and South African people's struggle against the South African reactionary authorities. The statement also voiced firm support for the just struggle waged by the Afro-Asian and Latin American people and youth against imperialism, new and old colonialism and hegemonism.

Great changes had taken place in the past two decades, it said, and Chinese youth and students rejoiced at every success won by the Afro-Asian and Latin American people. However, imperialism, new and old colonialism, and hegemonism would not be reconciled to their defeat and were intensifying their expansion and aggression. The Chinese people, youth and students who suffered greatly at the hands of imperialism and colonialism in the past have the deepest sympathy for and support for the Afro-Asian and Latin American people's struggle to safeguard national independence and develop their national economies and culture, the statement said. In 1956, an Afro-Asian students' conference was held in Bandung, Indonesia, at which April 24 was designated by the young people as the Afro-Asian youth's and students' anticolonialist day.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S CROCKER CONCLUDES AFRICAN VISIT

OW221233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker yesterday concluded a 12-day trip to Africa and left Nigeria's capital Lagos for London. Chester Crocker started his African tour on April 9. 12 African countries he visited are Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, South Africa, Angola, Congo, Zaire and Nigeria. It was reported that Chester Crocker's trip is designed to explain to the visiting countries the Africa policy of the Reagan administration and to consult the African leaders about the southern African issue and to find a solution to the Namibian problem.

According to reports, the U.S. formula for resolving the Namibian problem is a "Zimbabwean type" solution in place of the UN plan. The "Zimbabwean type" solution is, negotiations first between contending parties, then the drafting of a constitution and finally general elections. This formula is obviously favorable to the South African authorities and its puppet organization in Namibia. The UN plan envisages the recognition of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, a cease-fire in Namibia, the withdrawal of South African troops and the stationing of the UN forces and then the UN-supervised general elections.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has strongly opposed the U.S. plan. Recently, the summit meeting of southern African frontline countries and the special session of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries both came up with the view that the question of Namibian independence should be solved in accordance to the UN plan. They reaffirmed their support for the stand taken by the SWAPO.

It is reported that Crocker will further discuss this question during his London talks with representatives of Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

XINHUA Analysis

OW230334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0314 GMT 23 Apr 81

["Africa's Voice Must Be Heeded--On Chester Crocker's African Tour--by Correspondent Mei Zhenmin"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Assistant Secretary of State-designate Chester Crocker has completed his tour of 11 African countries and South Africa and will report to President Ronald Reagan and his policy-making group engaged in the new administration's policy review in relation to southern Africa.

Crocker's tour has attracted the attention of the world and the African countries in particular. This is because President Reagan in his first statement on U.S.-South Africa relations has raised the question: "Can we abandon a country that has stood beside us in every war we've ever fought, a country that is essential to the free world, that has minerals?" Then, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick had a secret meeting with a South African lieutenant general and military intelligence chief. This "worrisome tilt toward South Africa," as an article in the Washington POST of March 16 put it, has touched off a wave of strong reactions in Africa. President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, the current executive chairman of the Organization of African Unity, addressed an appeal to Reagan, urging him to drop his support for South Africa. At his meeting with Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Washington on March 27, Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu demanded a clarification on the U.S. southern Africa policy.

The ambassadors of 51 African nations in the United Nations in a statement on March 24 warned the U.S. Administration that Africa "will not accept the development of the policy by the present American Administration in favor of the racist regime of South Africa." Such a trend, the statement said, could "generally harm U.S.-African relations." At a press conference in Washington, the 18 American black congressmen also raised their voices against the disturbing events that were being read by African nations as a turn in U.S. foreign policy in relation to southern Africa.

In response, the U.S. State Department spokesman stated that "The administration regards Africa as far too important to make hasty decisions" and that "we are giving our intensive reviews of the issues and policies the attention and time it deserves." It was officially explained that Crocker's extensive consultations with the African leaders were "exploratory." "Mr Crocker will try to smooth the feathers ruffled in black Africa by some of the Reagan administration's early public statements," an AFP report said.

So far, little of what Crocker discussed with the African frontline states, Nigeria, Kenya, Zaire, Swaziland, the Congo and South Africa has come to light. However, one thing is certain: The African people are determined to end white racism and colonial rule in southern Africa. Their long-cherished dream of an independent and free Africa must and will come true.

To preserve its interests in southern Africa, the United States had supported South African racism in the first postwar decades. Some adjustments were made in the late fifties and the sixties in view of the sweeping national liberation movement and the march toward independence on that continent. While essentially maintaining its support for the racist rule in South Africa, the U.S. Government also acceded to the principle of self-determination in southern Africa. This culminated in Washington's blessing to the British effort to end the white rule in Southern Rhodesia by the peaceful means of negotiation.

These readjustments fell short of a radical change in policy, but they were nevertheless received by African countries with understanding and appreciation. Africa, awakened from centuries-long slumber, hopes that the new U.S. Administration would adopt a fresh and more sensible approach to its complete emancipation. A policy of retrogression which ignores the insistent voice of the 400 million African people will not work. What is worse, it would cripple the U.S. effort to counter Soviet expansion in Africa.

U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP IN INDIAN OCEAN NOTED

OW221623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--"As a result of the most ambitious naval deployment since the Vietnam war, the United States has become a major naval power in the Indian Ocean, challenging the advances of Soviet sea and ground forces in Africa and Asia," the New York TIMES pointed out on April 19 in an article entitled "U.S. Naval Buildup Is Challenging Soviet Advances in Asia and Africa."

The article says, "The buildup has continued steadily and dramatically over the last 16 months, countering the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and earlier Soviet involvement in Angola and Ethiopia." "According to the Navy in Washington," the article goes on, "the United States had 32 combat and support vessels in the area recently. In the 1970's...there were only three destroyers." "In Singapore, Sri Lanka, Mauritius and Kenya, thousands of United States sailors and Marines swarm ashore on visits almost every month."

On Diego Garcia that is the hub of United States strategy in the Indian Ocean, "construction is under way on runways for B-52 bombers and port installations for ships carrying up to 12,000 sailors at a time," the article says. In addition to this highly visible United States presence, "There are less obvious signs of Washington's interest in the region," the article notes. For instance, "Within the last four months, assistance and cooperation agreements involving American use of bases have been signed with Australia, Kenya, Somalia and Oman." "United States B-52's have begun regular flights over the Indian Ocean from bases in Guam and Australia. A new surveillance satellite monitoring the ocean was launched late in March. Discussions are continuing on a new military assistance package for Pakistan, a key state in any defense plan for the Persian Gulf."

The article believes that all these moves are strikingly aimed at demonstrating the determination of the United States to counter the Soviet Union.

PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S WASHINGTON VISIT NOTED

OW221551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared here today that the Reagan administration is determined to improve relationship with Pakistan and render economic and military assistance to it. Haig was speaking to newsmen after winding up one-and-a-half-day talks with the visiting Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. Their talks, he said, were "far-ranging, unusually cordial and productive." It was reported that during their discussions, Haig praised the Pakistan Government for its "staunch and courageous stand" against foreign intervention in Pakistan and Afghanistan and also for Pakistan's generous reception of 1.7 million Afghan refugees.

The Pakistan foreign minister disclosed to reporters that the Reagan administration has put forward a five-year plan of economic and military aid to Pakistan. "We believe in the determination of the new American Administration to strongly support the independence of Pakistan." Through the talks, he added, both sides "have moved forward in developing a Pakistan-U.S. relationship on a durable basis." The previous U.S. Administration, after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, had offered to Pakistan a total of \$400 million of military and economic aid in two years. The Pakistan Government, however, thought it was too little to accept. The Reagan administration, in its pursuance of a "strategic consensus" in a wide area stretching from Pakistan to Egypt, has attached greater importance to Pakistan's role. It has repeatedly made clear its readiness to strengthen relations with Pakistan. It is in this context that Agha Shahi pays his visit to the United States.

Shahi arrived here on April 19. He has also met with Vice President George Bush and Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger. He will leave for home tomorrow, it was reported.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON USSR POLICY TOWARD REAGAN

HK230532 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Di Xin [4564 2450]: "The Soviet Union's Trilogy Performed for Reagan"]

[Text] From Reagan's campaigning to his taking up office as President was only slightly more than half a year. Yet the Soviet Union's attitude toward Reagan has repeatedly changed and so far it has performed a trilogy.

Last year, when the Reagan and Carter campaigns were in full swing, the Soviet Union adopted an attitude more inclined toward Carter. They attacked part of Reagan's foreign policy program, particularly the part on boosting military strength to deal with the Soviet Union's global challenge and cursed Reagan as a "frenzied anticomunist" and the Republican Party's campaign program as a "naked belligerent program."

After Reagan was elected in early November last year, the Soviet Union quickly changed its tone and pretended that it had originally hoped Reagan would be elected. In "explanation by using one's own experience as an example," Zorin, political commentator of the Soviet central television station, said he was in the United States on the eve of the U.S. election and saw the television debate between Carter and Reagan. In the debate, "Reagan obviously tried very hard to disprove the words frightening public opinion that if he were elected the international situation would be aggravated." He held that "Reagan's more careful words were not unimportant in winning votes." At the same time, the Soviet Union's PRAVDA and other major newspapers and magazines also published commentaries saying that some people were attempting to "impose the most reactionary viewpoints of the Carter policy on the Republican administration" and demanding that the Reagan administration adopt a "stronger stance" and "excommunicate" "all the positive achievements," starting with SALT II, of the previous several U.S. administrations. However, the commentaries said, the group chosen by Reagan basically held a "moderate viewpoint," and was more cautious and had not given in to those people.

Recently, after the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet union made another big turnabout. The Soviet propaganda organs launched a fierce full-scale attack on the Reagan administration's foreign policy. They said that a "dangerous change" is occurring in U.S. foreign policy under the slogan of "opposing Soviet expansionism." The Reagan administration "is not correcting but is increasing the errors of the previous administration; it is not promoting detente but is aggravating the tense international situation." They also said that compared with the Carter era, the Reagan administration "was even more barbarous and unreasonable in striving to sabotage the good things in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States which had accumulated in the era of detente."

This trilogy which the Soviet Union performed was not randomly composed. It first attacked Reagan because it was afraid that Reagan, who held stronger principles with regard to the Soviet Union, might be elected. After Reagan was elected, the Soviet Union said a lot of nice things to Reagan in an attempt to soften Reagan's strong stance toward the Soviet Union and slow down the pace of the Reagan administration's strengthening of armaments. During the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union had further extended a "friendly hand" to Reagan and took the lead in proposing that the two countries hold a summit meeting, but it encountered a cold shoulder. As a result, the Soviet Union became angry out of shame and cursed the Reagan administration while demanding that the United States hold dialogues with them at all levels.

In order to achieve its hegemonist goal, the Soviet Union maintains a certain military superiority, continues its aggressive style of expansion, always tries by every way possible to make its main opponent, the United States, grow weaker and weaker and worries a lot that this opponent might become strong and effectively deal with its challenge. Therefore, it changes from time to time, fights or makes friends, interchanges these strategies or uses both at the same time. In the past when Carter was president, the Soviet Union performed a similar trilogy. It is now indeed doing the same. Even ten thousand changes cannot change its goal, which is a simple one: Suppress the other side and seize hegemony.

COMMENTARY SEES USSR COLLUDING WITH SOUTH AFRICA

OW221843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 22 Apr 81

["Commentary: Who Is Colluding With South Africa?--by XINHUA Correspondent"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet propaganda machine has recently launched a rumour campaign alleging that China had traded with South Africa. It was designed to sow dissension between the African countries and China and to cover up the fact that it is none other than the Soviet Union itself which has truly colluded with South Africa.

Everyone knows that China has all along stood firmly by the African countries in their struggle against racism. China has supported the national liberation movements in southern Africa morally and materially and has always backed and resolutely applied economic sanctions against South Africa. All this has linked China and the African countries close together. Moreover, China has firmly exposed the fact that the Soviet Union, flaunting the banner of "supporting the national liberation movements," has carried out an expansionist policy in Africa in an attempt to control the strategic materials in southern Africa and the maritime navigation routes. This has made the Soviet Union furious.

It is an open secret that the Soviet Union is working hand in glove with South Africa to control the international markets of gold, diamonds and platinum. In its evening TV programme on April 6, BBC broadcast a special item by its correspondent John Osman from Moscow, which showed the visit of Gordon Waddell, chairman of the "Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Corporation," to Moscow last November. During the visit, Waddell was accompanied by a South African MP and a Soviet officer. The TV also showed details of the contacts between the Soviets and representatives of the South African "De Beers Mines Limited" which controls the international diamond market. It said that the "De Beers Mines Limited," a cooperator of the Soviets in selling and buying diamonds, has an office in London in charge of receiving diamonds bought from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Embassy in London hypocritically denied this fact, saying that a leading businessman of an "Anglo-American Corporation" came to Moscow for tourist purposes. "If a number of Soviet officials had discussions with him, it was because he was regarded as an American or British businessman," it declared. To cover up the Soviet Union's secret dealings with South Africa, the Soviets pretended to have made a mistake in regard to the nationality of an illustrious South African businessman. Wasn't this a big joke.

The CONTINENT published in Paris wrote that this was nothing strange. The two countries controlled 75 percent of the world's gold market and a similarly big world market of diamonds, platinum and chromium. The monopoly by the two countries encouraged their discussions, it added. The report has hit the nail on the head.

The British TV programme has opened people's eyes, making them realize who is the real collaborator with South Africa. The Kremlin's propagandists would be well advised to stop their rumour-mongering!

SOVIET PAPERS MARK USSR-POLAND TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW211853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--Moscow newspapers marked the 36th anniversary of the conclusion of the Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship and cooperation with articles stressing that the treaty is "in force" and the two parties to the treaty "are duty bound to supply each other with military and other aid."

An article in the government paper IZVESTIYA yesterday said that Poland "is facing serious sociopolitical and economic problems and is experiencing a crisis." Therefore, the declaration that the Soviet-Polish treaty "is in force" has "special implications and meaning," the article warned. It added, "The role of the treaty is to give political and economic support to friends, allies and partners. This support is constant and is more important than ever in view of the present circumstances."

Another article in IZVESTIYA declared, "Without the raw and other materials, first of all petroleum and natural gas, supplied by the Soviet Union on preferential terms, the normal operation of the Polish industry is unthinkable."

An article in PRAVDA today accused some Western circles of "trying to undermine the socialist fruits of Poland by making use of the country's present difficulties." It noted that "the treaty has withstood the test of time" and has "reliably served the interests of peace, progress and socialism."

The army paper RED STAR stressed that the two parties to the treaty "are duty bound to supply each other with military and other aid."

SOVIET UNION CONDUCTS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

OW221621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union conducted a powerful underground nuclear test early today in western Siberia, according to a report by the Swedish Seismological Institute at Uppsala.

The explosion, which measured 6.9 on the Richter scale, was the second in the area this year, following nine blasts last year.

An institute spokesman noted that it was one of a series of larger explosions the Soviets have made in the area.

WRITER ZHAO SHULI'S BIRTHDAY MARKED BY USSR

OW220246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--An evening party was organized here today by the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society to mark the 75th birthday of well-known Chinese writer Zhao Shuli.

L.Z. Eidlin, member of the council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and well-known sinologist, gave an account of the Chinese writer's life.

Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy here Ma Xusheng was present at the party.

HUANG HUA, SIHANOUK HOLD TWO MEETINGS IN BEIJING

OW221545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, Huang Hua, had two conversations here today with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. During the two meetings which were reportedly held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on issues of common interest. Han Nianlong, vice minister of foreign affairs was present on the occasion.

VODK REPORTS SLAYING OF VIETNAMESE GENERAL

OW230728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMt 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--A unit of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army killed a Vietnamese lieutenant general in Battambang Province, western Kampuchea, on April 13, Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast today. The broadcast said, on April 13, the unit stole into a Vietnamese stronghold in Rum Doui village on highway No 6 in Battambang Province and killed the Vietnamese lieutenant general by the name of Tra, one of the senior Vietnamese commanding officers in Kampuchea, and his five Vietnamese bodyguards.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY TEAM VISITS THAILAND

OW221541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Head of a visiting delegation of European parliamentarians Guenter Rinsche said here yesterday that his group favored turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability. Speaking at a news conference, Rinsche said that the European parliaments condemned invasion of other countries, and that, while having no intention to interfere in other countries' internal affairs, it hoped that the Kampuchean people would regain the right of self-determination and get rid of foreign invasion. After returning home, his delegation would report to and confer with relevant organizations and political bodies as to how to help solve the Kampuchean problem, he added.

Mr Rinsche also said that his delegation had had discussions with Thai officials on the promotion of close cooperation between the European and ASEAN parliamentary organizations. A decision came out of the discussions that the two sides would hold joint meetings annually from now on. Since its arrival on April 16, the 18-member delegation had called on the speaker of the Thai National Assembly and the foreign minister, and held talks on trade with Thai officials.

PHILIPPINE'S ROMULO VIEWS KAMPUCHEA PROBLEM

OW211507 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Manila, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo said today that the ASEAN call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the holding of UN-supervised elections is gaining more and more support, according to a Foreign Ministry press release issued here today. Citing a recent article in POLITIKA, a leading Yugoslav newspaper, which views the so-called elections in Kampuchea as being "in complete contradiction to provisions of the UN General Assembly resolution which demands the withdrawal of foreign, i.e. Vietnamese, forces from Kampuchea and the holding of UN-supervised elections," Romulo said that it showed "world opinion continues to swing towards our side." Romulo, who is also the current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, declared, "It is only when the Kampuchean people are allowed to exercise their sovereign right to self-determination, free from the menacing threat of 200,000 Vietnamese troops, can efforts to achieve a complete and durable political solution to the problem start to bear fruit."

TROOPS IN KABUL REPORTEDLY PLACED ON ALERT

OW230735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet occupation troops and Afghan security forces in Kabul have been put on "phase-one" alert beginning this week, according to Western press reports. A full-scale military alert was reported in Kabul yesterday after the commander of the defense of Afghanistan's "revolutionary forces" Sharafuddin Sharaf was reportedly assassinated by Afghan freedom fighters on April 17.

An unusually large number of funerals took place in Kabul over the past week, many of which heavily guarded by armed troops and attended by senior Afghan officials after streets around the mosques had been blocked off.

Sporadic gunfire was heard in the capital virtually every day. Artillery fire has been heard about two miles from the Kabul International Airport.

The wreckage of eight Soviet helicopters was seen near the town of Ghazni, south of Kabul. The highway between Ghazni and Kabul was littered with damaged Soviet and government military vehicles.

The Kabul-Jalalabad road was closed for two days last week because of fresh fighting between the guerrillas and the Soviet-backed government troops.

A convoy of 40 trucks carrying wheat was attacked by guerrillas on the Salang Pass road, north of Kabul, and the trucks were burned.

PLA COMMANDER ZHANG TINGFA FETES PAKISTANI GUESTS

OW221543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Zhang Tingfa, commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Air Force, met here today with the delegation led by Group Captain Jaweed Ahsan, assistant commandant of the Air Force Staff College of Pakistan.

In their cordial conversation Zhang praised Pakistan's Armed Forces as having made great contributions to their nation's protracted struggle to safeguard their national independence and sovereign rights against imperialists, colonialists and hegemonists. Zhang said "The Chinese people and army will firmly stand by your just struggle."

Present on the occasion were Wang Dinglie, chief of staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Air Force; Mohammed Yunus, Pakistan ambassador to China; and Group Captain Saeed Gul, air attache at the Pakistan Embassy here.

The delegation will leave for a visit to other parts of China tomorrow.

The Pakistan air attache gave a reception here this evening for the delegation.

NORTHERN IRELAND YOUTHS SUPPORT JAILED IRA MEMBERS

OW221850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Several hundred young people in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, clashed with police and troops yesterday, as they demonstrated to protest against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to give political status to jailed Irish Republican Army guerrillas, according to reports from London.

The demonstrators threw at police molotov cocktails, bricks, rocks and bottles containing acid. They also set fire to two vehicles and two post offices. Police struck back with tear gas grenades and plastic bullets.

The demonstrators voiced their support for an imprisoned Irish Republican Army guerrilla, Bobby Sands, on hunger strike for over 50 days. Sands was elected to the British Parliament in a by-election on April 10.

The demonstration was the latest of the protest actions in the last six days. On April 19, two demonstrators were killed by a British Army Land Rover. Their deaths led to escalation of the protest. On April 20, three Irish parliamentarians visited Sands in prison, who had been on hunger strike for over 50 days, and requested an immediate meeting with Mrs Thatcher to discuss the problem. But at a press conference in Riyadh where she was on an official visit Mrs Thatcher turned down the demand. She reiterated that her government would not grant political status to anyone "serving a sentence for crime." "Crime is crime," she added.

However, a police spokesman in Londonderry said that the situation now "is getting very ugly indeed" and that "it will get worse if Sands dies."

It is reported that Bobby Sands, a member of the Irish Republican Army Provisionals, was serving a 14 year sentence on firearms charges. He had begun a hunger strike since March 1 to demand political status. The Irish Republican Army advocates separation of Northern Ireland from Britain and merger with Ireland. Its members declared that they would achieve this unification with "bullets and bombs."

NPC'S YANG SHANGKUN MEETS SWISS TRADE UNIONISTS

OW230810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with the delegation of the National Council of Trade Unions of Switzerland led by its President Richard Muller in the Great Hall of the People here today. Present at the meeting were Werner Sigg, Swiss ambassador to China; Chen Yu and Han Ronghua, vice chairmen of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS DANISH INDUSTRIAL GROUP

OW221547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu met with an industrial delegation from Denmark led by Mr Erik Holst, minister of environment, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. In a friendly conversation, both sides expressed satisfaction at the growing political and economic relations between the two countries over recent years. Gu Mu assured the visitors that China attaches great importance to promoting relations with friendly European countries. The European Economic Community has always been one of China's principal economic partners, he added.

Minister Holst said that the delegation had held sincere discussions with Chinese economic departments on further expanding economic and trade relations between the two sides. He said that he wanted to see still more exchanges in the political and economic fields between the two countries.

Ma Yi, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, and Li Baichao, director of the office of the environmental protection leading group under the State Council, were present at the meeting. Also present was Mr R.A. Thorning-Petersen, the Danish ambassador to China.

PRC DELEGATE ATTENDS ITALIAN PARTY CONGRESS

OW230804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--The 42nd Congress of the Italian Socialist Party opened in Palermo, capital of Sicily, today. Opening the congress, General Secretary of the party Bettino Craxi pointed out in a report that "detente is on the wane because of the upset military equilibrium, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the reemergence of unrest around the Gulf and oil-producing areas, and the growing Soviet presence in Africa, direct or by proxy." Craxi said that the Soviet Union has attained superiority in terms of armaments and conventional forces. The Soviet Union tries its utmost to deny the imbalance caused by its SS-20 missiles (with hundreds of nuclear warheads targeted at the whole of Europe including the Atlantic), Craxi said. In face of such a reality, he continued, a decision to implement the modernization plan for the European theater nuclear defense system is inevitable.

Craxi pointed out that nobody should think that he could achieve and consolidate a worldwide substantial and durable military superiority without provoking responses from others.

Referring to the situation in Poland, Craxi believed that the situation there demands a gradual resolution and prudence from all sides concerned. Poland should be left free to solve its difficulties without interference and the use of force.

Turning to the Middle East question, Craxi accused the Begin government of pursuing a frenzied policy of annexation, blocking all resolutions from being carried out. Without the participation of the Palestinians, he said, the Palestinian issue cannot be settled.

Craxi said: "China has emerged on the world arena with its enormous manpower and material resources and with its desire to promote stability of world equilibrium and world peace." In Beijing, he went on, people cherish the memory of Nenni. The Italian socialists support the process of friendly and useful relations with lasting prospects between Italy and China and between Europe and the West on the one hand and this great Asian nation on the other.

Attending the congress are 350 delegates representing more than half a million party members at home and abroad. Leaders of other political parties in Italy and 130 foreign delegations were present. Huang Yuping, Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, and diplomats of other countries were also present.

The third largest party in Italy, the ruling Socialist Party occupies 62 of the 630 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

The 5-day congress will discuss major political and economic problems facing the country.

TUNISIAN PRESIDENT'S WIFE CONTINUES PRC VISIT

Kang Keqing Hosts Party

OW221249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Mme Wassila Bourguiba, wife of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, together with noted Chinese women from various circles in Beijing chatted about the close friendship between the women of China and Tunisia at a tea party sponsored by the All-China Women's Federation here this morning.

Kang Keqing, president of the federation, who presided over the tea party, said that Mme Bourguiba had waged heroic struggles for Tunisian's national independence and had made an important contribution to Tunisia's independence. She asked Mme Bourguiba to convey the regards of Chinese women to President Bourguiba. Kang Keqing, who is also vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said the current visit by Mme Bourguiba would further the growth of the friendship between the women of the two countries.

At the tea party, Mme Bourguiba had a cordial meeting with scientists, writers, painters, singers, dancers and other noted Chinese women in Beijing. She told them that she had been eager to visit China and that she held friendly sentiments toward the Chinese people. She told her Chinese friends that Tunisian women had greatly raised their status in society since the Tunisian independence. There are many women cadres including judges and doctors in Tunisia, she said.

Noted women artists performed Chinese folk songs and dances for the Tunisian guests.

Meets Deng Yingchao

OW221556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, had a cordial talk with Mme Wassila Bourguiba, wife of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, and her entourage today in the Great Hall of the People. Deng Yinghao, widow of late Premier Zhou Enlai, said Mme Bourguiba's visit had contributed to the development of friendship between the two countries.

The Tunisian first lady said Premier Zhou's visit to Tunisia in 1964 had left an indelible impression on the Tunisian people. She presented Vice Chairman Deng with a photo of Zhou and President Bourguiba taken during Zhou's visit. Mme Bourguiba said the photo had been in her home since then. Before she left Palace Carthage in Tunis for China, President Bourguiba inscribed the photo: "Presented to Deng Yingchao as a souvenir in memory of Mr Zhou Enlai whose visit to Tunisia has made Tunisia feel honored and laid a foundation for Sino-Tunisian friendship."

Accepting the photo, Deng said it was a valuable souvenir and also a symbol of the friendship between the two countries. She paid tribute to the Tunisian people for their achievements and developments of recent years under the leadership of President Bourguiba. She said she was very happy to note this and asked Mme Bourguiba to convey the best regards to her husband upon her return home.

Later, the vice chairman hosted a banquet for the Tunisian guests. Present at the both occasions were Mohamed el-Memmi, the Tunisian ambassador to China, and Mme Memmi.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMS NAMIBIAN OCCUPATION

OW221224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] United Nations, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--The racist regime of South Africa was strongly condemned for its refusal to implement the Security Council resolutions on Namibia when the Security Council met this evening at the request of the African group to debate the question of Namibia.

Albert Picho Owinyi, minister of state for foreign affairs of Uganda, said that it had been almost 15 years since the General Assembly terminated South Africa's mandate over Namibia, but still the Security Council had not succeeded in bringing to an end its illegal occupation. South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia had created a grave situation posing a serious threat to international peace.

He noted that "the Western five have failed to apply pressure on South Africa." "Indeed, South Africa has been strengthened in its arrogance and intransigence by public words of comfort and support which have recently been flowing in favour of South Africa from a prominent member of the Western five."

The foreign minister of Sierra Leone, Abduali O. Conteh, held that it was the responsibility of the council to assume its obligation under the UN Charter to impose effective mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against those manifest and clear violations of the charter by South Africa.

The representative of Tunisia, Taieb Slim, said that the Security Council must now decide on the ways and means for Namibian independence without any further subterfuge or procrastination. Real and effective pressure was required against South Africa.

Before the debate, the Security Council rejected by a vote of 6 in favour to 9 against a proposal by France, the United Kingdom and the United States requesting the council to invite the president of the so-called Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to speak during the council's consideration of the question of Namibia.

Namibia has become one of the issues causing great concern of the international community. In Resolution 435, adopted on September 29, 1978, the Security Council reiterated that its objective was to effect the withdrawal of South Africa's illegal administration of Namibia and the transfer of power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNIONISTS' EGYPT VISIT--Cairo, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--A delegation of Chinese trade unions flew home this morning after a week-long visit to this country. It was the first visit paid by Chinese trade unionists to Egypt since 1956. The delegation, led by Chen Yu, the vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions had contacts with leaders of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Egypt. During their talks, Saad Mohamed Ahmed, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions, expressed the wish for closer contacts between the trade union organizations and strengthen the bond of friendship between workers of the two countries. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 16 Apr 81 OW]

BURUNDI PARTY DELEGATION--Yang Chifa, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, met and feted the Burundi Unity and National Progress Party delegation led by one of its Central Committee members on the evening of 16 April [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Apr 81 OW]

CUBA QUICKLY RELEASES DETAINED U.S. SAILORS

OW211242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--Four American sailors who were detained by Cuban authorities on April 19 were turned over to the U.S. Interests Section in Havana yesterday, according to a report from Havana. According to a news release by the Cuban Foreign Ministry yesterday, the Cuban decision to release the sailors was made after they were proved to have strayed into the Cuban territorial waters beyond the U.S. Navy base at Guantanamo Bay.

The U.S. Defence Department said earlier that the sailors serving on the warship USS Raleigh at a temporary anchor at Guantanamo had strayed into the Cuban waters and that the warship does not belong to the American fleet at Guantanamo Bay.

The report said the fact that it took Cuba only about one day to solve such an issue in the Cuba-U.S. relations was something rare in the past few years.

PANAMA'S PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC TRADE DELEGATION

OW211218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Panama City, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo today expressed his belief that the Chinese economic and trade exhibition to be inaugurated here on April 23 will serve to bring about closer friendly ties between the Panamanian and Chinese peoples. He also wished the exhibition a success.

The president made the remarks when receiving Wan Wenlin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and head of the delegation of the Chinese economic and trade exhibition.

The president said that Panama has been all along sympathetic to the Chinese people's cause and is grateful to China for its support to Panama.

Wan Wenlin arrived here on April 11 and was received by Panamanian Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella on April 13.

MEXICAN NAVY MARKS VICTORY OVER U.S. AT VERACRUZ

OW230811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--The modernization of the navy is indispensable to Mexico's effort to protect the country's maritime resources and to foil big powers' attempts to plunder them, stressed Mexican Secretary of the Navy Ricardo Chazaro recently.

During the celebrations marking the 67th anniversary of the Veracruz port battle against U.S. aggression, Chazaro described the modernization of the navy as "an integral part of the modernization of the nation." As a developing country, he stated, Mexico needs to strengthen the means and ways to defend its sovereignty, protect its resources and modernize its navy.

Last year, President Lopez Portillo approved a programme to modernize the poorly-equipped navy. The programme includes the purchase of new warships and the development of Mexico's shipbuilding industry.

BEIJING WALLPOSTER PROTESTS CRITICISM OF FILM

OW221356 Hong Kong AFP in English 1344 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (AFP)--A big-character wall poster (dazibao) put up at Beijing's (?Beida University) has implicitly protested an attack by the People's Liberation Army newspaper on author Bai Hua for writing a film allegedly insulting the Communist Party.

The dazibao, signed by the university bibliography department, demands that the "Sun and Man"--whose scenario by Bai Hua, initially published under the title "Bitter Love," is currently the target of virulent official attacks--be "shown to everybody" so that the public can judge on documentary evidence.

Authors of the dazibao say the army newspaper's criticism of Bai Hua [words indistinct], a common way of expressing doubt about official assertions in China.

"The Sun and Man" was shot last year but its release has been blocked by censors. The film describes the ill-treatment and subsequent death of an Overseas Chinese painter who returns to China, which he had left before the 1949 Communist takeover, out of patriotic feelings. The painter compares the persecutions inflicted upon him under Mao Zedong, who is portrayed as a sort of Buddha, to those (?who) suffered in China before the advent of communist rule.

The army newspaper Monday branded the film as "anti-patriotic" and said it showed "hatred of the Communist Party and socialism." The attack by the army newspaper, which is not available to foreigners, has been echoed by a number of local official newspapers but not by the Communist Party organ, RENMIN RIBAO.

ARMY CALLED TO KEEP ORDER AMONG SHANGHAI JOBLESS

BK221239 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (AFP)--A crowd of at least 1,000 unemployed people marched through Shanghai April 13 to press demands for jobs, prompting authorities there to call in the army for the first time to maintain order, an informed source said here today. There were apparently no incidents. The source, who was citing eyewitness accounts, said the army troops were not armed.

He said the demonstration took place near the labor municipal bureau, a stone's throw away from the famous "Bund" Boulevard which runs along the Huangpu River in central Shanghai. Also on hand were firemen equipped with ropes to contain the crowd of demonstrators, the source indicated. Similar demonstrations by groups of about 100 people had also taken place in the same area in the previous days, he added.

Shanghai, as the rest of the country, is currently beset by rather serious unemployment compounded by the illegal return of young Shanghaiese who had been sent to the countryside, notably to the western province of Sichuan, in the sixties and who are now demanding to be reintegrated in urban milieu.

VICE CULTURE MINISTER ADDRESSES FILM CONFERENCE

OW141951 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Chen Huangmei, vice minister of culture, said film workers should always keep these three figures in mind: 800 million peasants, 200 million youths and 300 million teenagers and children. Chen Huangmei made these remarks at a recent conference of feature film studio directors sponsored by the cinema bureau under the Ministry of Culture. The conference particularly discussed the situation in cinema circles, summed up experiences, carried forward achievements and corrected shortcomings in order to promote the development of cinema. It also discussed such questions as playwriting and the readjustment of themes.

Chen Huangmei said: Since cinema is an art of an outstanding mass character, film workers must pay attention to China's conditions and conscientiously stress the mass viewpoint while making films. It is a wrong view that one's works are to be appreciated by a few people who are able to appreciate them. He pointed out: Today, the mass viewpoint means we should always keep in mind that our country has a population of 1 billion, of whom 800 million are peasants, 200 million are youths and 300 million are teenagers and children.

Chen Huangmei said: The situation in the countryside had a decisive bearing on the socialist modernization of our country. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, gratifying, tremendous changes have taken place in the countryside. The film art, which has an outstanding mass character and exerts a tremendous influence, should be undoubtedly intended mainly for the 800 million peasants. Film workers should strive to reflect the vigorous real life in the countryside and to portray today's heroic peasants. They should make great efforts to enrich the cultural life in the countryside by providing good-quality nourishment for the minds of the peasants. Too few films reflecting rural life have been produced in the past few years. As a result, peasants say that "literature and art has gone to town." This is a criticism against us film workers, and we must strive to change this situation.

Our country has nearly 200 million youths between the ages of 14 and 25. Since most moviegoers are young people, films should reflect their lives in many ways. Films should be used to influence, unite, educate and encourage young people to devote their energies to the four modernizations.

In dealing with teenagers and children, Chen Huangmei said: The party Central Committee has attached great importance to the education of teenagers and children. Films exert a particularly great influence on children. However, there are now very few films with children as part of the theme, and films that are fit for children to watch are also very few. From now on, film studios should all pay attention to producing films that use children as part of the theme. At the same time, vigorous efforts should be made to create conditions for setting up a children's film studio in order to produce good films for children.

Chen Huangmei hoped that film workers would keep firmly in mind the three figures, 800 million peasants, 200 million youths and 300 million teenagers and children, and try in every possible way to have their creative works satisfy the needs of the masses. He held that this is the mass viewpoint literary and art workers should promote at present.

He said: It will be impossible for literature and art to satisfy the needs of the broad masses and for literary and art workers to follow the orientation of literature and art serving the people and socialism if they do not keep this mass viewpoint in mind, pay attention to the needs of the 800 million peasants, play a positive role in encouraging and educating young people and attach importance to the education of teenagers and children. This, of course, does not mean films and other forms of art may make fewer portrayals of the lives of cadres, intellectuals and other people. It is still important to write about intellectuals. However, literary and art workers should steadfastly cater to the needs of the broadest masses of people.

AWARDS CEREMONY HONORS COUNTRY'S BEST FILMS

OW180343 Beijing XINHUA in English 0328 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--China's best 1980 films were awarded with bronze statuettes of seagull-shaped girls holding peony, plum and chrysanthemum blossoms over their heads this morning. A ceremony was held by the Ministry of Culture with more than 1,000 people attending.

The award for each prize winning feature film and the opera film is 3,000 yuan and for the animation film, 1,500 yuan. Bronze statuettes featuring film and atoms, as well as a prize of 800 to 1,500 yuan are handed out to the year's best scientific and educational films.

Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Vice Premier Zhang Aiping, were present. More than 100 Chinese and foreign correspondents covered the event.

The band struck joyful tunes as the winners went on stage to receive awards. Dozens of photographers fanned out to form a human wall blocking the views of the audience, who were able to catch a glimpse of the stars when they walked back to their seats in the front rows.

Leading film actress Tian Hua, who starred in "The White-Haired Girl" which first won international notice to new China's films and "In and Out of Court," 1980's prize winner, spoke at the ceremony pledging the cinema's "full heart support" to help build up a highly developed socialist culture and bring on to the screen the grand modernisation campaign and its builders. Now 52-years-old and with a brilliant record of character acting in more than 40 films and dramas, Tian Hua in her recent "Court" film played the determined judge who refused to bow to position and privilege.

57-year-old Xie Jin, director of 1980's prize winner "Legend of Tianyun Mountain" and some 20 other films, promised hard work to produce "films of the best quality," healthy in content and of high artistry. His "Red Detachment of Women" headed the list of best films selected in the country's first national poll in 1962.

Congratulating the prize winners, Vice Minister of Culture Chen Huangmei called the year 1979 "a turning point in Chinese cinema" and 1980 "a year of new progress." A total of 82 feature and opera films, 32 animation films, 317 newsreels and documentaries, as well as 334 reels of scientific and educational films were produced in 1980.

The vice-minister especially wished the young screen artists to "better temper themselves" in future tasks and work "with a clear sense of responsibility toward socialism and the people." Outlining the 1981 tasks, the vice minister called for more and better films for the peasants and young people, a broadening of themes, a closer relation between the artists and the masses, and improving studio management. "We keep to the orientation of serving the people and serving socialism," he said.

REALISM GAINS POPULARITY IN CHINESE THEATER

OW101443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Seldom has the theater followed real life so closely and so faithfully as the modern drama is doing today in China. Of the 120 dramas staged in 1980 in ten leading cities including Beijing and Shanghai, 66 tackle contemporary subjects. The year's most popular plays deal with today's problems. Plots reveal the complexity of life, the struggle against leftist ideas, revolutionary optimism and contradictions.

Zhao Xun, vice-chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association said the "main ideological trend" in drama in 1980 was "a deepened realization of socialism's strength, inspiring people to fight for what they believe in." He mentioned not only the warmth of 1980's dramas but also the sharpness of approach. Plays expose ugliness and wickedness as well as support goodness and strength of character. They portray the fight of true communists for the interests of the people and the country.

If not the best, certainly one of the most talked of productions is "Warm Blood," showing how a factory director goes through trials and tribulations to achieve reform and progress and finally wins recognition. He convinces his workers that this era is one full of hope for China.

"Dawn Comes to the Grey Kingdom," another hit, tells how the boss of an engineering site goes in for speculation, cheating and theft and then suppresses those who dare to oppose him. The drama shows how such leadership is ultimately smashed by law and party discipline.

"Neighbours" shows the honesty and courage of the ordinary people under the suppression of the gang of four, their support to what is right and good in daily struggles.

Another kind of play deals with intellectuals and their patriotism. "Late Blossoms" and "Atoms and Love" are about a scientist's confidence in China's future.

Plays about revolutionary veterans, such as "Mayor Chen Yi", were very popular last year. This drama reveals the late marshal's sense of justice and comradeship, his relations with the masses, his refusal of privilege and flattery and his firm stand against wrong thinking.

"Chinese dramatists are breaking away from the ossified way of thinking in the past few years and searching for new realms and methods of the stage art," Zhao Xun said. "Audiences approve of these changes." The development of socialist drama calls for summing up experience and discarding weaknesses and defects. "This is not to hold back, but for a better blossoming of the art," the dramatist said.

Zhao Xun criticised performances that were "unreal," that "bowed to the box office" and that "wooed audiences by fashion, sensation or bringing in something foreign."

YANG JINGREN AT MINORITY WRITERS COURSE OPENING

OW171308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--China's first advanced course for minority writers who have won local recognition opened here this afternoon. Vice-Premier Yang Jingren and Chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles Zhou Yang joined the 33 writers from 19 minority nationalities in celebrating the opening of the course which is run by the literature institute under the Chinese Writers Association.

Feng Mu, vice-chairman of the Writers Association, pointed out that respect for the role of minority nationalities in the development of Chinese literature and all-round implementation of the Communist Party's policy on nationalities were conditions necessary for the growth of China's multi-national literature.

Vice-Minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission Jiang Ping said that the course would be "an effective measure to expand the ranks of minority writers." He added that more measures should be taken so that every minority nationality would have its own writers and artists.

Malqinhu, of the Mongolian nationality and representing the first generation of new China's minority writers, also spoke. He attended the literature institute courses in the 1950's and is now deputy editor-in-chief of NATIONALITY LITERATURE published in Beijing.

Malqinhu recalled the major developments in recent years to promote minority literature: the first national conference on minority literature held last year; the launching of NATIONALITY LITERATURE, the first national magazine which carries Han-language translations of works by minority writers; tours organized for minority writers; and the on-going selections of fine works by minority writers being held by various provinces and autonomous regions. ,

Most of those attending the current course are amateur writers, among them magazine editors, journalists, teachers or government functionaries. Some write full time. All have works published at the provincial level. The youngest is 19 years old. There are three women.

The course will last nine months, during which veteran writers and poets like Ding Ling, Liu Baiyu and Ai Qing will be invited to lecture. The history of Chinese minority literature and representative works figure prominently in the curriculum. These include the Tibetan epic "King Gesar" and the Mongolian epic "Jangariad," as well as well-known works created in the last three decades. The minority writers will take a month out to visit different parts of the country. The last month of the course will be set aside for their writing projects.

MEMBERSHIP IN CHINESE WRITERS ASSOCIATION EXPANDS

OW201542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The addition of more than 700 new members since the Chinese Writers Association was rebuilt in late 1979 has brought the total strength to over 1,500. This has brought the average age of the membership down and increased the portion of seasoned middle-aged writers in the association. Among the 14 members now under 35 years old, some are still in college.

Almost all the more than 120 members aged between 35 and 45 have been admitted since the end of the "Cultural Revolution." More than three fifths of those in the age group between 45 and 55 are new members.

Welcoming the newcomers, Zhang Guangnian, vice-chairman of the association, has stated that "the younger writers are in fact taking over." The eldest member is Zhou Jianren, who is already over 90. Among the octogenarians are Ye Shengtao, Xiao San and Cao Jinghua.

Women writers number 115. The 130 minority writers come from 19 nationalities.

ZHOU YANG ADDRESSES WRITERS AT AWARD CEREMONY

OW212355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1527 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--The 21 April RENMIN RIBAO publishes on page 2 the text of Zhou Yang's speech, entitled: "Literature Should Give Strength to the People," delivered at the award ceremony for China's best short stories of 1980. On the same page, RENMIN RIBAO also publishes the text of Zhang Guangnian's opening speech at the ceremony, entitled: "Strive for Daily Growing Prosperity of Literature."

The award ceremony for China's best short stories of 1980 was held in Beijing on 24 March this year. The texts of the speeches by Zhou Yang and Zhang Guangnian at the ceremony were originally published in the 1981 No 4 issue of PEOPLE'S LITERATURE.

While reprinting Zhou Yang's speech, RENMIN RIBAO added a summary of the speech. The text of the summary is as follows:

In recent years, we have achieved good results in selecting and awarding outstanding literary and art works. We should institutionalize and continue this activity and gradually perfect it. Both material reward and moral encouragement are necessary, but moral encouragement is more important. In the past 4 years or so since the downfall of the "gang of four," the literary and art department has been one of the departments to have made remarkable achievements. However, we cannot deny that literary and art work still has many shortcomings and problems. It is an unalterable principle that literature and art should tell the truth. However, there are also some viewpoints concerning truthfulness with which we do not agree. Our revolutionary writers today should regard the causes of the people, the party and socialism as something more precious than their own lives. They should closely combine their faithfulness to real life with their loyalty to the revolutionary cause and closely integrate revolutionary realism with idealism. This is our revolutionary outlook or world outlook. We should continue to criticize and eliminate "leftist" thinking which has long been deeprooted, widespread and has caused tremendous harm on the literary and art front. At the same time, we should seriously watch out for certain tendencies for liberalization in contemporary literary and art circles. Writers and artists should have both courage and modesty and combine the two very well. We should particularly cherish writers and artists and encourage them to have initiative and dare to explore. We should attach importance to and correctly appraise their achievements, but we should not blindly laud them to the skies nor cover up their shortcomings. When a writer takes a wrong road in his artistic exploration and method of expression, we should not rashly criticize him for opposing the party or socialism. If writers have made mistakes, we should patiently help them correct those mistakes, even if they are political mistakes. To deal with the contradictions among the people, particularly ideological differences, we should adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, helping those who err and "curing the sickness to save the patient."

WRITERS GROUP ESTABLISHES MAO DUN LITERARY AWARD

OW201545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The Presidium of the Chinese Writers Association this afternoon established a "Mao Dun Literary Awards" Committee. The committee is made up of the 12 members of the regular presidium and Ba Jin, the 77-year-old novelist who was elected acting chairman of the association earlier in the afternoon, was elected chairman. Mao Dun, one of China's greatest modern writers who died on March 27, left 250,000 yuan to the association to establish an awards fund for outstanding novels. In his letter to the association, he heartily wished for the thriving of China's literature.

The presidium meeting warmly responded to Ba Jin's proposal about establishing a modern Chinese literature library though details remain to be worked out in the future. The projected library will collect manuscripts, photographs and correspondence of important writers in the six decades since modern Chinese literature started, in order to cater to the needs of scholars both at home and abroad. Ba Jin stated at the meeting that he wanted to donate 150,000 yuan from his royalties as the starting fund and to turn over the materials in his keeping to the library.

LU XUN BIRTH CENTENNIAL TO BE COMMEMORATED

Soong Ching Ling Heads Committee

OW210844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--A committee, headed by Soong Ching Ling, was set up here this morning for preparing the commemorative activities for the centennial of Lu Xun's birth. The centennial falls on September 25 this year. Lu Xun (1881-1936) was a great revolutionist, thinker, man of letters, and a forerunner of modern Chinese writing. The preparatory committee met this morning to discuss plans for the activities.

Vice chairmen of the 200-member committee are Hu Qiaomu, Wang Renzhong, Lu Dingyi, Zhou Yang and Ba Jin. Secretary general is Chen Huangmei. Zhou Haiying, Lu Xun's son, is one of the eight deputy secretary generals.

The 11 national organizations represented on the committee are: the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese Writers Association, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Ministry of Culture, the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, the Chinese Artists Association, the State Publication Bureau, the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and the Foreign Languages Publishing and Distribution Administration.

Members of the committee include Lu Xun's contemporaries, prominent cultural figures in the communist-led areas and the Kuomintang-ruled areas during the 1930's and 1940's, and leading members in various cultural fields. Also on the committee are leading Lu Xun scholars. Among them are Liao Chengzhi, Yang Hansheng, Xia Yan, Zhou Jianren, Zhu Muzhi, Li Yimang, Cheng Fengwu, Hu Feng, Ren Baige, Xu Diexin, Feng Naichao, Wang Yanqiu, Yu Pingbo, Ye Shengtao, Cao Jinghua, Zhu Guangqian, Tang Tao, Siao San, Ding Ling, Ai Qing, Yang Jingren, Wang Bingnan, Jiang Nanxiang, Hu Yuzhi, Xie Bingxin, Wu Zhuxiang, Zhou Weizhi, Lin Mohan, Liu Baiyu, Zhang Guagnian, Fu Zhong, Xiao Jun, Li Helin and Ge Baoquan.

24 Sep Rally Planned

OW210848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--A rally for 5,000 to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of the great writer Lu Xun will be held September 24, the eve of his birthday. The decision to hold the rally was made today at the first meeting of China's preparatory committee for the commemoration of Lu Xun's 100th birthday anniversary.

Zhou Yang, vice chairman of the committee, said that the commemorative activities were aimed at promoting study of Lu Xun's work and all modern Chinese literature. Lu Xun scholars from other countries will be invited to take part in the commemorations. Chinese scholars will also be sent to commemorations to be held in other countries.

Taiwan Province and Hong Kong and Macao regions also will be asked to send representatives.

A "Lu Xun Award of Literature and Art" was proposed as the national award at today's committee meeting.

Other commemorative activities will include:

--Forums on Lu Xun's philosophical thinking, aesthetics, literature and lectures on his writings.

--An exhibition on Lu Xun's life, work and the various versions of his collected works that were published in China before and after liberation.

--An exhibition of paintings, sculptures and photographs about Lu Xun and illustrations from Lu Xun's books.

--The publication of "Complete Works of Lu Xun," "Selected Works of Lu Xun" and translations of his works in foreign languages.

--Presentations of dramas and films adapted from Lu Xun's works and recitals.

--A display of Lu Xun's calligraphy.

Committee Discusses Activities

OW230635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--The committee in commemoration of the Centennial of Lu Xun's birth was officially formed in Beijing on 21 April. The committee is headed by Soong Ching Ling with Deng Yingchao, Hu Qiaomu, Wang Renzhong, Liao Chengzhi, Lu Dingyi, Hu Yuzhi, Zhou Yang, Ba Jin and Ye Shengtao as vice chairmen.

The first meeting of the commemorative committee was held yesterday morning with Zhou Yang presiding. More than 100 Beijing members attended the meeting. (Namelist of the commemorative committee will be transmitted separately). The meeting heard a report by commemorative committee's Secretary General Chen Huangmei on plans and arrangements for activities to commemorate the centennial of Lu Xun's birth. Lin Mohan described the progress made in compiling and annotating the new edition of the complete works of Lu Xun. The meeting decided that during the celebrations a solemn commemorative meeting and an academic report meeting on the study of Lu Xun will be held, together with an exhibition on Lu Xun's life and works, including those translated into other languages, an exhibition of art about Lu Xun and other commemorative activities in the form of theatrical performances and the publication of the complete and selected works of Lu Xun.

Zhou Yang emphasized at the first meeting that as activities to commemorate the centennial of Lu Xun's birth represent a major event, efforts should be made to make them a success. We must further learn from and study Lu Xun in a thoroughgoing way through commemorative activities. We must carry forward Lu Xun's revolutionary spirit, make socialist arts and literature flourish and make still greater contributions toward building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization and bringing up new socialist talents and for the realization of the four modernizations.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC DICTATORSHIP

OW221955 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] of 23 April GUANGMING RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "To Uphold the People's Democratic Dictatorship Is An Unshakable Political Principle"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--To put it in a nutshell, the historical task of socialism is to eliminate classes. To eliminate classes, it is necessary to eliminate not only the system of exploitation and the exploiting class (we have in the main already accomplished this) but also to eliminate all class differences (at present, we still cannot begin to talk about this).

It is very clear that to eliminate all class differences and the major social differences and unavoidable social inequality caused by underdeveloped productive forces is a more difficult and more arduous task than that of eliminating the system of exploitation and the exploiting class. It is a task that can be accomplished only when the productive forces are highly developed and the people have a high level of political consciousness and education. Of course, to eliminate the system of exploitation and the exploiting class and establish basic socialist economic and political systems is a very important step in accomplishing the historical task of socialism. However, it is, after all, the beginning of the historical course of socialism. It will take a considerably long period of time to eliminate all class differences after the elimination of the system of exploitation and the exploiting class and to improve and perfect the newly established basic socialist system that is far from perfect at the beginning. This is particularly true in our country, which is economically and culturally very backward. During this very long historical period, we must firmly uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and we should never weaken it, much less abandon it. This is an unshakable political principle. We must use the country's political power to step up the attack and suppression of a small handful of persons who resist and undermine socialism, and to defend the country against the subversive activities and possible aggression from external enemies. At the same time, we must unite the people of the whole country, mobilize all positive factors, utilize all possible modern scientific means and do all we can to undertake the socialist modernization program in a planned way in order to satisfy the people's material and cultural demands. We must make great efforts to develop the productive forces, raise the people's political consciousness and educational level and constantly solve economic, political, cultural and social problems in the course of the social development. We must struggle to gradually accomplish the task of eliminating all class differences, major social differences and social inequality and gradually create the conditions for the ultimate realization of communism. It is without any doubt that the state under the dictatorship of the proletariat, as an instrument for the proletariat and all the people to conduct class struggle and build socialism and as a historical phenomenon, will ultimately wither away in history. Nevertheless, it will not wither away while class struggle still exists within certain limits and before the completion of all historical tasks of socialism. The length of the historical period in which we build socialism and the time of the ultimate withering away of the state are determined by historical practice. We cannot and should not work out beforehand a plan for the withering away of the state. Lenin put it well when he said: "When will the state begin to wither away? It will not do so until one day when we may say, 'Look! Our state is withering away.' At present it is still too early to say that. To announce in advance the withering away of the state will spoil the prospect of historical development." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 27, p 135) Lenin said: "We can only talk about the inevitability of the withering away of the state and at the same time emphatically point out that the process of withering is long. The exact length is determined by the development speed of the advanced stage of communism. The date and the specific form of the withering away are unknown because we do not yet possess the information necessary to solve these questions." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 25, p 455)

To uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and step up the establishment of the state system under the people's democratic dictatorship is the basic content of our socialist political construction. In the more than three decades since the founding of the People's Republic, we have traveled a tortuous road of development and accumulated rich positive and negative experiences in establishing the state system under the people's democratic dictatorship. Facts show that in order to uphold the people's democratic dictatorship we must work and struggle in two respects simultaneously. We should persistently develop the people's democracy, that is, the socialist democracy.

At the same time, we should persistently exercise dictatorship over the enemy. Only by fully developing the socialist democracy, ensuring the people's mastership and pooling the people's wisdom and strength can we effectively exercise dictatorship over the enemy. Conversely, accurately and forcefully isolating, disintegrating and striking at the enemy is an important guarantee for maintaining social stability, protecting the people's democratic rights and developing socialist causes. The two respects promote one another and combine closely together. As neither of them can be dispensed with, the weakening of either of them will seriously harm the state system under the people's democratic dictatorship.

For the convenience of discussion, let us first discuss why we should uphold the people's dictatorship even when we are under socialist conditions.

According to our past experience, we must first scientifically study and analyze the contradictions within China's socialist society and correctly appraise the situation of class relations and class struggle in the society in order to persistently and effectively exercise the people's dictatorship over the enemy. When our socialist transformation was primarily completed, the eighth national congress of our party and Comrade Mao Zedong's article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" pointed out to the comrades of the whole party in a timely way the need to seriously study and correctly handle the contradictions within our society after the socialist transformation was primarily completed. To put this important question forth was very correct and of great theoretical and practical significance. Nevertheless, there was a problem. After it was put forth, no one made further specific and systematical study and analysis of the actual changes of the contradictions within China's society. Over a long period of time, an erroneous policy of taking class struggle as the key link was pursued. As a result, a large number of contradictions that were not of a class struggle nature were handled as though they were. Many contradictions among the people were handled as contradictions between ourselves and the enemy. Class struggle was thus magnified and the historic tragedy, the "Great Cultural Revolution," broke out. That endangered not only the people's democracy but our dictatorship over the enemy. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has summed up that bitter lesson. It has clearly pointed out that since the socialist transformation was primarily completed, the exploiting class has been wiped out. It also has pointed out that class struggle still exists within certain limits and must be seriously dealt with but it is no longer the principal contradiction in our society. Our party has resolutely made the important decision on discontinuing the erroneous policy of taking class struggle as the key link. Thus, it has brought the establishment of the state system under the people's democratic dictatorship back on the track of healthy development. This is of far-reaching historical significance. We should clearly see that some of our cadres, particularly leading cadres, still have not freed themselves from the trammels of taking class struggle as the key link. They still assume a "left" stand and view things by "left" standards. They take individual cases for the general situation and erroneously regard the policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee as "rightist" and as "abandoning class struggle." This shows that to continue the elimination of the "left" influence of taking class struggle as the key link remains a task we must not overlook.

We should, however, have a sober understanding that only a portion of the economic, political, cultural and other contradictions within our society are of a class struggle nature and a large portion of them are no longer of a class struggle nature but are based on the assumption that the fundamental interests of the people coincide, and that class struggle has not ended but still exists to a certain extent, though it has ceased to be the principal contradiction of the society. There still exist in society original and newborn counterrevolutionaries, enemy agents and criminals that seriously sabotage the socialist system; new exploiters including embezzlers, thieves and those engaged in speculation and profiteering; a handful of the old exploiters elements who persist in a negative stand and a tiny minority that indulge in vain hopes of restoring the system of exploitation.

Their activities either aim at or result in undermining the socialist system and the cause of socialism in the motherland. Their interests are diametrically opposed to the interests of the people and of socialist society.

Therefore, the struggle between these elements and the people is different from the historical class struggle in the past. Since the system of exploitation and the exploiting class have in the main been eliminated, these antisocialist elements have lost the economic and political bases that they used to rely on in the past. It is impossible for them to exist as a legitimate class economically and politically, except on a small portion of our territory where socialism has not yet been carried out. They can only exist as economic and political remnants or fragments of the exploiting class.

The trend of overall development indicates that these elements will gradually become fewer in number and weaker in force. However, this class struggle will not end within a short period. On the contrary, it will continue to exist for a considerably long period. Furthermore, if not eliminated, it may possibly come out rather conspicuously in one issue or another under certain conditions and within a certain period of time. How can this be? The following are the main reasons:

1. The pernicious influence in such fields as economics, politics, culture, ideology and the way of life caused by the system of exploitation and the exploiting class in the past cannot be eliminated overnight. It will continue to act on every aspect of our social life for a long period. Furthermore, there still exists a clique hostile to socialism in a portion of our territory where the system of exploitation has not yet been eliminated. Every day this clique is engaged in visible and invisible activities to undermine our socialist system by adopting various measures including collusion with the hostile elements on the mainland.
2. Abroad there still exist imperialism, social-imperialism, the system of exploitation and the exploiting class. Their existence has inevitably imposed influence on various aspects of our social life, including the economy, politics, culture, ideology and the way of life. Some imperialists and social-imperialists constantly engage in activities to undermine our socialist system. Since our country has expanded contacts with other countries and opened its doors to other countries after having "closed our country to international intercourse" for a long period, such influence will continue to prevail and sabotage will increase.
3. The socialist system of our country is still in its infancy. Though it has already displayed a strong vitality and made enormous achievements in various fields that could not have been made in old China, the productive forces of our society are after all rather low, the production relations and the superstructure of our system still have many defects and it is inconceivable that the people's needs in both material and cultural life can be met and that our consumption level can become comparable with that of developing capitalist countries within a short period.

This situation demands that the people of the whole country should unite and struggle by making correct use of the superiority of our new system and this is exactly what an overwhelmingly large number of people are doing. However, it should not be forgotten that a handful of elements who do not have a firm stand have attempted to benefit themselves at the expense of the public by taking advantage of the defects and shortcomings of the new system. Many weak links and shortcomings still exist in the management systems of the economic, political and cultural fields in our country. Under certain conditions, these weak links and shortcomings may become excuses for various antisocialist elements and counterrevolutionaries to engage in their activities. Therefore, we should never belittle nor lower our guard against this remaining class struggle. We must resolutely struggle against counterrevolutionaries and the antisocialist elements of various types. We must not deal with the reality of the society with a so-called abstract viewpoint of "human beings" in disregard of the social nature and class nature of the human beings. If we do so, we will lose our vigilance against class struggle and will have committed an extremely serious mistake.

At present, this kind of class struggle does indeed exist within a certain scope. Can people ignore it? Some anticomunist, antipopular and antisocialist counterrevolutionaries and enemy special agents have continued to conduct sabotage. The absolutely unrepentant remnant influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques are waiting for an opportunity to launch a counteroffensive. Criminal activities of all forms seriously undermining the socialist order remain rampant in some places; also some embezzlers, speculators and profiteers, smugglers and other elements who aims to seek exorbitant profits are engaging in criminal activities to undermine the economy by all illegal means. Desiring to stir up trouble, some people have surreptitiously established ties to agitate and create disturbance in some places and have even brazenly clamored about carrying out a second "Great Revolution" for the restoration of capitalism in one form or another. Very obviously, if these antisocialist class struggle phenomena were allowed to spread unchecked, our situation of stability and unity would be ruined, it would be impossible for us to further readjust our national economy smoothly, and our modernization program would be greatly jeopardized. Confronting this objective reality in class struggle, there is no reason for us not to sharpen our vigilance, strengthen the dictatorial functions of the state under the people's democratic dictatorship and resolutely strike at and suppress all kinds of counterrevolutionaries and antisocialist elements instead of remaining softhearted toward them. Of course, we must handle their sabotage differently according to individual situations. Furthermore, in view of past experience, we cannot use political movements as a way of dealing with this kind of struggle. Also, we cannot use the method of "mass dictatorship" employed by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Instead, we must correctly and effectively use the law as a weapon to wage a struggle against all kinds of counterrevolutionaries and antisocialist elements strictly within the bounds of the state laws and according to legal procedures. In so doing, we will be sure to accurately and forcefully deal blows to a small number of enemies and avoid the mistakes of enlarging class struggle. Of course, this does not mean to say that cracking down on sabotage activities by counterrevolutionaries and antisocialist elements is a job only for judicial and public security departments. All government workers, citizens and people of all nationalities throughout the country are duty-bound to step forward bravely to expose bad people and things as soon as they discover them and to boldly struggle against and attack them. It should be pointed out that not all our comrades recognize this kind of class struggle clearly and significantly at present. Some comrades held that this kind of class struggle phenomenon is but a "tempest in a teapot having no bearing on the overall situation. As a result, they remained indifferent toward them and took no restrictive actions. They even sympathized with those who desired to stir up trouble and with those who doubted and boycotted the four basic principles. Some comrades who still have a confused and incorrect viewpoint are easily taken advantage of by the counterrevolutionaries and antisocialist elements.

Some people said: "Since the antagonistic class has died out, is it still necessary to preserve the dictatorial functions?" "Continuing dictatorship over whom? It will happen again as in the past if things go wrong, ending up with bad people exercising dictatorship over good people, or with people exercising dictatorship over people." When the antagonistic class existed, our country under the people's democratic dictatorship had to exercise dictatorship over them [counterrevolutionaries and antisocialist elements]. With the antagonistic class basically dying out, but with antagonistic elements and influences remaining in certain areas, it is still necessary for our state under the people's democratic dictatorship to enforce dictatorship over those elements and influences.

Is this incomprehensible? It is inconceivable that the dictatorial functions of the state can be abolished or mitigated when class struggle still exists internally and externally. As to whether or not bad people exercising dictatorship over good people or people exercising dictatorship over people will occur, we are all aware that we have in theory and practice criticized the theory of "all-round dictatorship" by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques.

We have smashed these two counterrevolutionary cliques and are continuing to crack down on and transform their remnant elements. Step by step, we have formulated and will continue to formulate all systems, laws, decrees and regulations essential for consolidating the socialist legal system. The party and the people are making sustained efforts to strengthen people's democracy in all respects so as to make it more perfect, consolidated and unshakable with each passing day. The specially designated historical conditions that brought about the "Great Cultural Revolution" are gone forever, and no one can resist the current of enlarging socialist democracy by the struggling people. Under these circumstances, our party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have full strength and confidence to keep the historical tragedy from repeating.

Some people said: "What we are doing now is to 'restrict' and not to 'open wide' again, changing the principles of the third plenary session." This is absolutely wrong. Our party and government have reemphasized setting things right, emancipating the minds and adherence to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought content"; in the meantime, they also reiterated time and again that the question of "opening wide" has never existed in dealing with all kinds of counterrevolutionaries, antisocialist elements and those elements who have committed serious crimes and maintained that they should not be allowed to commit all kinds of outrages which would jeopardize the lively political situation characterized by stability and unity.

Some other people remarked: "Only dictatorship, not democracy is spoken of now." As we said before, dictatorship and democracy are not antagonistic but are indispensable to each other. The people's democratic dictatorship is precisely to ensure that the great majority of people can enjoy democratic rights to the full and, with this as the purpose, to exercise dictatorship over the tiny minority of people who endanger the interest of the great majority. Lenin pointed out long ago: Those who thought that "dictatorship and democracy were two notions antagonistic to each other" and "thinking that dictatorship means abolishing all forms of democratic freedom and democratic guarantees and means acting arbitrarily and abusing power for the individual interests of the dictators" represented a philistine bourgeois viewpoint. ("Complete Works of Lenin," vol XXXI, p 309)

Now let us get on with the discussion of people's democracy. We have explained repeatedly that exercising dictatorship over a tiny minority of people who hold an antagonistic attitude and endanger socialism is precisely to ensure that the great majority of the people enjoy democratic rights to the full. As to the relationship between dictatorship and democracy, the people's dictatorship is the means and people's democracy is the end. In ensuring the people's democracy, we should, in addition to exercising a necessary and powerful dictatorship over the enemy so as to prevent disruption of the people's democratic rights, strengthen the building of democratic systems and laws, thus gradually expanding the scope of democracy in the country's political life, in the management of economic and cultural affairs and in all social relations.

People's democracy or socialist democracy is a fundamental aspect of the people's democratic dictatorship; it is also one of the fundamental characteristics of socialism. Socialism in essence is democracy and is inseparable from democracy. Socialism results from the conscious struggle by the overwhelming majority of the people and brings the realization of their own interests. Without democracy, there can be no socialism. Likewise, only under socialism, in which the system of exploitation has been eliminated, can real people's democracy be achieved. Socialism not only calls for an advanced economic system and development of the social forces of production, but also for an advanced political system and an extensive and high degree of democracy, thus ensuring that the enthusiasm and initiative of the people, who constitute the overwhelming majority of society and are the creators of history, can be given full play.

Establishing socialist relations of production and developing the socialist material and technical foundation are essential conditions for socialist democracy. However, in order to develop socialist democracy into a perfect, consolidated, convenient and effective system capable of sustaining protracted work, it is still necessary for the party and the people to make long-term efforts in the course of developing socialism. Step by step we must create laws, regulations, organizations and institutions and work procedures that are appropriate to China's concrete conditions, so that the masses truly become masters of their own affairs, fully take part in managing state institutions at all levels and in political life and enjoy genuine rights and freedom to the full. At the same time, we must expand democracy to the economic, cultural and other aspects of social life and carry out and strengthen democratic management over them in order to fully realize socialist democracy. If we do not implement the democratic principles in various spheres of social life, the political power of our state under the people's democratic dictatorship will find it hard to faithfully safeguard the people's interests, express the people's aspiration to the full and exercise firm dictatorship over the enemy of the people.

In the course of leading the new democratic revolution, our party established the people's democratic political system. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our party has made great achievements in building democracy. However, after socialist transformation was basically completed, it failed to attach enough importance to the extremely important task of perfecting and developing socialist democracy. We used to regard socialism only as an economic system of public ownership of the means of production, while ignoring its role as a political system with a high degree of democracy. We used to consider democracy a method of work, but failed at the same time to set the building of a high degree of political democracy as an important goal of socialism. We failed all along to attach consistent importance to and systematically solve the question of how to fully realize and concretely protect the people's rights to run their own affairs as masters and other individual rights to which the people are entitled. During the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," all normal democratic life was abrogated, and the "four bigs" ["big shouting, big venting, big-character posters and big debate"] became in fact a form of suppressing the people's democratic rights and creating socio-political disturbances and ultrademocracy and anarchism were taken as "extensive democracy," yet once again seriously disrupting the yet-to-be-perfected socialist democracy. The people's democratic rights were wantonly trampled underfoot by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. This was a bitter historical lesson.

Historical lessons have educated our party and our people. The 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee resolutely corrected the past mistakes and decided to vigorously develop socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, fully reflecting the common understanding and strong will of the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and marking a historical turn in the process of our country's democratization. Since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, our party clearly has further made developing highly democratic politics an important goal in building a modern socialist country. Under extremely complicated and difficult conditions, our party has led the people of all nationalities throughout the country in doing a lot of work and adopting a series of important measures for developing democracy. These measures include redressing a large number of cases of frameups, false accusations and wrong sentences left over from the past; changing the designations of past landlords and rich peasants; correcting cases in which people were wrongly designated as rightists; fully implementing democratic centralism in party and government organizations at all levels; correcting various systems which were characterized by an overconcentration of power; and so forth. These measures strived to expand inner-party democracy and people's democracy. Ending the abnormal state during the 10 years of turmoil, the democratic life in our party and state and the people's democratic life are being quickly restored and invigorated.

The work and system of people's congresses at all levels and their standing bodies, as organs of power of the people, have seen new improvements and strength. Tremendous progress has been made in the democratic management of enterprises and establishments. Direct elections have begun for people's representatives at and below the county level, and the method of election has undergone democratic reform. The right of the masses of the people to manage the state, economic establishments and other undertakings is expanding step by step. We are actively creating various effective forms and channels to put the work and activities of state organs and economic and cultural organizations at all levels really under the supervision of the masses. In all fields of work we are striving to implement the mass line and develop and protect the freedom of speech of the masses of the people. The newspapers constantly publish people's letters and all kinds of criticisms and suggestions. Party and government organizations have done a great deal of work in handling people's letters and visits. The opportunities and means for the people to express their own opinions and will have greatly increased. The strengthening of the socialist legal system and the seriousness with which incidents of attacking people for their criticisms and exposures are handled have provided legal and institutional guarantees for the people's political, economic and social rights and other personal rights. We are also prepared to revise the present Constitution so it can better concentrate and embody the will of the people of all nationalities in the country, more fully reflect the basic experience of our country in socialist practice over the past 31 years and better meet the needs for modernization and democratization. All these facts fully and vividly show the tremendous determination and willpower displayed by our party and people in developing socialist democracy.

Of course, democratization, like modernization, must advance step by step and will need protracted and arduous efforts. Because our country historically lacks a democratic tradition, because our people lack knowledge and training in democratic life, because we are suffering from economic and cultural backwardness, because we have a large population, vast territory and poor communications and transport facilities, and because remnant influences of the old society and old habits still exist in all aspects of social life, the realization of a highly developed democracy is certainly no easy job and cannot be accomplished at one stroke. Along with the development of economic and cultural construction, we must carry out a series of reforms and contributions to democratize our political life in a planned and systematic way. We must have a clear-headed understanding of this and be well prepared mentally for it. To carry out these reforms, we must eliminate all kinds of resistance, including the influence of old traditions and old habits, the influence of erroneous "left" thinking, all the hindrances caused by certain defects and abuses in the present system etc. On the other hand, we must also guard against all forces hostile to socialism which, while we are working for democratic reforms, seek out opportunities to swindle, bluff and create trouble; sabotage the political situation of unity, stability and liveliness that has emerged since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee; and interfere with our democratization process. Thus, we must have steadfast policies and adopt sound measures. Under the party's leadership, as long as we do good ideological and political work, prepare the conditions fully and well and raise the majority of people's understanding of socialist democracy, the democratization process of our country, which we have started anew, surely can be persistently continued and will achieve the great results called for by history and expected by the people.

BEIJING RADIO CITES XUE MUQIAO READJUSTMENT SPEECH

OW221321 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Report on "excerpts" of speech by Xue Muqiao, noted Chinese economist and adviser of the State Planning Commission and director of the commission's Economics Research Institute, at the recent world economy symposium held in Hangzhou]

[Text] He said: People in western economic circles have commented and speculated variously on China's economic readjustment.

Most of them are correct or nearly so in their assessments. A few entertain misunderstandings.

Some feel that China is acting rashly and lacks vision when it curtails capital construction investments and stops or postpones so many projects supported by foreign investments. When they hear that China will effect rigid control over all economic construction projects in the country, they think that China has failed to restructure its economic management system and will once again turn back onto the old path of a high degree of centralism under which there will be an absence of regulation by the market except for regulation by planning. The reason for such doubts is because they do not understand that China's economic system and social structure and the kind of economic difficulties we now face are far different from those in Western countries.

Xue Muqiao said: Both China and the Western countries are currently experiencing economic difficulties. But these difficulties are quite different in nature. For Western countries, the economic difficulties lie in insufficient demand and excessive surplus in production, which make it necessary for them to adopt various policies, including inflation, to encourage investment and consumption. For China, its economic difficulties lie in swelling demand, excessive investment in economic construction and too rapid growth of social purchasing power, plus the fact that demand is growing at a rate faster than production, resulting in a situation in which the supply of most of the means of production and consumer goods is falling short of demand.

In China, most of the investments for economic construction comes from state financing. Funds allotted for capital construction often account for more than 40 percent of financial expenditures. Therefore, to curtail appropriations for capital construction is a most important measure to balance financial revenues and expenditures.

Xue Muqiao agreed with the State Council's decision to cut capital construction investments from 50 billion to 30 billion yuan. He pointed out: If investment in economic construction is not curtailed while the people's purchasing power is raised at the same time, the sum total of demand would exceed that of supply and the result would be financial deficits, inflation and price rises. He said: To reduce the scale of construction of new enterprises represents the policy of putting stress on innovating and renovating existing enterprises, tapping production potentials and reducing raw material consumption as well as lessening the pressure on energy and communications and transportation.

Xue Muqiao pointed out: When the scale of capital construction is too large and the amount of investment it takes is too high, it obstructs efforts to raise the people's living standards, leaves us incapable of innovating and renovating existing enterprises, makes it impossible to tap production potentials and increase economic results and constitutes an unfavorable factor to the development of the economy as a whole. Not only this, it also causes frequent stoppages and time delays in the construction of many projects for lack of materials, because the demand for such materials then exceeds supply, and causes a slow fund turnover, which means a sharp drop in economic returns on investments.

Xue Muqiao said: The 1978 contracts involving large amounts of foreign equipment imports for our construction projects were signed in a hurry without careful consideration of the need to maintain an overall balance in the domestic economy. China is currently short of energy sources and feels fairly sharp shortages also in communications and transportation. Most of the major construction projects we imported that year, including the Boashan steel complex and the eight petrochemical plants, would consume large amounts of crude oil, coal and electricity. Moreover, they would cause even greater insufficiencies in communications and transportation. These plants would not be able to start normal production even if they were completed, if the problems of energy and communications and transportation are not solved first. China does have rich energy resources.

But, to exploit them requires capital and time. Therefore, we have to act in accordance with the actual situation to stop or postpone the construction of some projects. This will prove to be very beneficial to the readjustment of the entire national economy.

In his speech Xue Muqiao fully affirmed the restructuring of economic management system being carried out in China. He said: In the past 2 years China has reaped marked results in restructuring its economic management system, which mainly involves expansion of the enterprises' self-management powers, increasing commodity circulation channels and combining regulation by planning with regulation by the market.

Xue Muqiao said: In the course of building socialism and realizing the four modernizations, we must develop commodity production and socialized mass production. Socialized mass production requires the establishment of a nationwide unified market. The planning and management system adopted by China in the past would be very incompatible with what is needed for socialized mass production because management was done by different departments and different localities under that system. Therefore, in keeping with the need of the development of the socialist economy, we have decided that we must combine regulation by planning with regulation by the market.

He said: Some friends think that China's practice of placing economic construction investment under centralized control means the self-management powers given the localities and enterprises will be taken back. This is a misunderstanding. The self-management powers they now enjoy will be maintained by them and these powers will continue to be expanded in the future. After we have accomplished what we are doing in connection with macroeconomics, that is to say, after we have done well in regulating the entire national economy by planning, achieved a balance between financial revenues and expenditures, controlled the issuance of currency, stabilized market prices and adjusted the relative proportions between different economic sectors, we will be able to do what we want to do in regard to microeconomics. In other words, we will make still greater use of the market as far as the production of enterprises, circulation and distribution are concerned, giving fuller scope to the role of the market under the guidance of unified planning. This is a policy we will not change.

Speaking about the question of international economic cooperation, Xue Muqiao said: China's policy for the development of international economic cooperation and the use of foreign capital within the limit of a fixed amount will not change. However, we must make an appropriate reduction in some items rashly imported in 1978 because they were too large in scale to make them objectively acceptable. Nevertheless, even in the current period of readjustment, we are still willing to make use of foreign investments which carry low interest and long repayment periods to help us carry out construction projects in the fields of energy, communications and transportation, as well as in regard to small and medium-size plants that require relatively limited investments but which can bring quick results, and in technological innovations for old plants.

Xue Muqiao said: China already has more than 300,000 industrial enterprises and large quantities of machinery and equipment. Their productivity has not yet been fully developed. For a period to come, China's economic construction calls for fewer new plants and for allotting a lion's share of funds for technological innovations at old plants. In this respect, there is still a very large area for our cooperation with foreign capital. After we have completed the readjustment task, the scope in which foreign capital is utilized will surely expand. We are a country of large population, expansive areas and rich resources and our market demands are growing daily both in quantity and in quality. There are very bright prospects for our cooperation with people in international economic circles.

RENMIN RIBAO: DAZHAI, XIYANG 'FORGE AHEAD'

HK220822 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Happy To See Dazhai and Xiyang Forge Ahead on a New Path"]

[Text] Reports on changes in Dazhai production brigade and Xiyang County make readers feel particularly happy. The broad masses of cadres and people there have finally smashed the "leftist" trammels and have taken new steps forward.

Under the leadership of the new party committee of Xiyang County, a large number of unjust, false and wrong cases have been rehabilitated, various party rural economic policies have been gradually implemented, production and livelihood have been rationally arranged, the people are all smiling and even the mountains and streams have become more lively. Such gratifying changes began at the third plenary session of the party. The cadres and masses of Xiyang, bound ideologically hand and foot for a long time, are seriously summing up their experience and lessons and distinguishing right from wrong after having discussed the problem of the criterion for truth. They have broken through the forbidden zones of the "two local whatevers" (whatever Dazhai does should be copied and followed and whatever the representative figure of Dazhai says should be implemented) and the whole set of "leftist" rubbish in the movement to learn from Dazhai is beginning to collapse. Truth has finally defeated falsehood. After twists and turns, history has begun to progress according to its own laws.

The reorganized Xiyang County party committee is leading the basic-level party organizations in gradually eliminating the pernicious "leftist" influence. Through their own practices they have increased their understanding of the series of principles and policies laid down at the third plenary session, given whole-hearted support to them and implemented them resolutely. In the process of implementing policies, they have drawn lessons from the past. They no longer compel the masses to take orders but fully respect the democratic rights of the commune members, saying, "Cadres are elected by commune members. Commune members should decide for themselves what kind of production responsibility system is to be adopted, and they should try different forms of labor organization before deciding on one." The leadership does not resort to hard and rigid methods, does not compel, does not handle affairs in an undiscriminating way, and does not stick political labels on people. All this is welcome by cadres and gratifies the masses.

All communes and production brigades are changing the past practice of using political pressure to enforce "rough workpoints" and "evaluating workpoints according to political behavior." Various kinds of responsibility systems are practiced in about 80 percent of the production teams in all of Xiyang County. In a small portion of remote mountainous districts, farm output quotas are fixed for each household. In the past, "the capitalist road was blocked" and "the capitalist tail was cut-off" continually, but now irrational limits such as "one chicken and rabbit for each person and one pig and a tree for each household" have been discarded. Village trade fairs have opened and domestic sideline production has developed. Products have increased, purchasing and sales are flourishing and the stagnant situation of the past has disappeared. Adjustment has also been made in crops planted. Besides wheat and rice, the people can grow grains which they like to eat.... This series of changes has brought the people a kind of happiness of being liberated. In the past, under the leadership of the party, the brave and hardworking people of Xiyang made contributions in defeating imperialism and in overthrowing the oppression of feudalism. Today, guided by the spirit of the third plenary session, they have broken through "leftist" confinement and the feudal "patriarchal" rule. As the masses themselves put it, they have been liberated a second time.

Several years ago, when the ultraleftist rubbish rode roughshod, the people of Dazhai and Xiyang suffered serious calamities and the people of the whole country also suffered a lot in the same way.

Even now, pernicious "leftist" influence is still binding the ideas of some comrades. For example, they are laden with anxieties and remain undecided regarding various kinds of responsibility systems warmly welcomed by the peasants. They are afraid of sliding back to "capitalism" and of deviating from "the socialist orientation." Dazhai and Xiyang have begun to shake off the "leftist" yoke and have taken new steps. Can we not learn from the experience of their changes and obtain new impetus to march forward?

When Dazhai and Xiyang began to clear away the "leftist" errors, the representative figure of Dazhai alleged that this was "criticizing Xiyang, criticizing the masses and criticizing enthusiasm" and tried to prevent elimination of "leftist" errors by confusing public opinion. The new county party committee has all along stuck to the spirit of the third plenary session. They persist in distinguishing between mistakes made by cadres, the masses and individual leading figures and in distinguishing between the implementation of the "leftist" rubbish from the actions of the masses, in order to protect the enthusiasm of basic-level cadres and the broad masses of the people and to encourage the people to carry forward the spirit of hardworking and arduous struggle. The fog is dispersing and the truth is becoming more distinct with each passing day. We believe the people of Dazhai and Xiyang will march with even firmer steps following the continuous elimination of the "leftist" pernicious influence.

INDUSTRY CONFERENCE STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

0W211116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0710 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Shanghai, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--"The Shanghai Exhibition of Ideological and Political Work Among Young Cotton Textile Workers" today received a new group of visitors--representatives attending a national conference on industry and communications. Keeping in mind the subject of strengthening ideological and political work in enterprises, leading cadres from industries and communications departments in various parts of the country visited the exhibition and conscientiously studied its exhibits.

Shanghai's cotton textile industry is one of its industrial departments that has done a better job in ideological and political work. In accordance with the special characteristics of young workers and staff members and the principle of enlightenment and guidance, this industry has effectively carried out ideological education and various kinds of useful activities to encourage advanced young people to become more advanced, and less advanced ones to catch up with the advanced, and to urge them to strive for the best in work and study. This exhibition shows methods with which the cotton textile industry has done ideological and political work, as well as the achievements it has made in this regard. At the exhibition one can see vivid and convincing charts and pictures of outstanding persons who have acquitted themselves well ideologically and have made big contributions to the state. The fact that large numbers of young workers and staff members have rapidly matured shows the tremendous might of ideological and political work in the cotton textile industry. By visiting this exhibition, representatives from various parts of the country have seen more clearly the importance of strengthening ideological and political work in enterprises.

A responsible person of the State Economic Commission said: Industry and communications departments relaxed their efforts a little in doing ideological and political work in an earlier period. As a result, a number of ideological problems have arisen among some cadres and workers. Facts show that a bonus cannot substitute for ideological and political work, and that material rewards must be combined with moral encouragement. We should learn from the good experiences of Shanghai's cotton textile industry; strengthen ideological and political work in enterprises to raise the political consciousness of cadres, workers and staff members and to arouse their enthusiasm for production; do a good job in this regard; and take this as a guarantee for fulfilling the plans for industrial production, communications and transportation.

Since its opening in Shanghai, one of the major subjects under discussion at the national conference on industry and communications has been how to strengthen ideological and political work in enterprises.

The conference held that the central task of ideological and political work in enterprises at present is to step up education on the current situation, so as to enable workers and staff members to understand and implement the readjustment policy correctly and in an all-round way. Lacking a correct understanding of the policy of readjusting the national economy, some cadres regard readjustment as retrogression and describe targets that can be achieved through effort as "high targets" and a result of "the pernicious leftist influence." It is therefore necessary to organize cadres, workers and staff members to conscientiously study the documents of the central work conference and to help them clearly understand the current political and economic situation so that they will work hard and do a good job in production. This will ensure the implementation of the readjustment policy.

Comrades at the conference pointed out: In studying the documents of the central work conference, leading bodies and leading cadres should do so according to the actual conditions of their own units, eliminate pernicious "leftist" influence and sum up experiences and lessons. However, in basic-level enterprises and among the masses of workers, neither self-criticism nor criticism of "leftism" is to be made from level to level. It is imperative to encourage and protect the socialist enthusiasm of large numbers of basic-level cadres and workers who have waged hard struggle, worked hard and wholeheartedly sweated away at their work.

Young workers now account for more than half the workers and staff members in our country's industrial and communications enterprises. Having attained certain educational levels, the overwhelming majority of the young workers thirst for knowledge, are dynamic in thinking and readily accept new things. However, some of them do not have sufficient knowledge of socialism and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Thus, the conference stressed that young workers should be mainly enlightened through positive education and guidance. According to the special characteristics of young workers, various lively forms and convincing facts should be used to educate them on the four basic principles and socialist spiritual civilization, on combating corruption by bourgeois ideology, and on the legal system and discipline. It is necessary to carry out "five stresses and four beauties" activities and to help young workers foster great revolutionary ideals, accept their assignments and strengthen their sense of organization and discipline. Vigorous efforts should be made to commend and publicize model workers and good hands at production and to carry out extensive activities to "contribute to the four modernizations."

The national conference on industry and communications called on enterprise party organizations to devote their main energies to ideological and political work. Factory and workshop directors, section chiefs, group heads and section and office cadres, as well as trade unions and CYL organizations, should also actively do ideological and political work well. In doing this work, it is necessary to uphold the principle of enlightenment and guidance, to attach importance to holding heart-to-heart talks with workers and to visiting their families, to pay attention to combining ideological and political work with economic work, and to solve ideological problems in connection with the solution of practical problems.

ANHUI PROPAGANDA MEETING STRESSES FOUR PRINCIPLES

OW230101 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] According to ANHUI RIBAO, the propaganda department of the provincial party committee sponsored a meeting in Hefei on 11 April for the responsible persons of various provincial departments concerned and the Propaganda Department of the Hefei Municipal Party Committee to discuss how to deeply implement the guidelines of the central work conference and further propagate the four basic principles.

The meeting, presided over by Lan Ganting, deputy secretary and concurrently director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, first reviewed the situation of propaganda work. It maintained that various propaganda units have made active and great efforts in propagating the guidelines of the central work conference. They said that, after the document was transmitted, they had started studying and propagating it step by step. The effects have been remarkable, as newspapers and broadcasts have apparently intensified their propagation of the four basic principles; their steps have become more concerted with the central authorities' lines, principles and policies; more reports inspiring the people have been published and broadcast, and propagation of the need to strengthen ideological and political work and to advocate civilization with socialist spirit has become more prominent.

Despite all this, however, there are still certain shortcomings. Most notably are: propagation of the four basic principles has been too generalized, disorganized and unplanned; there are few substantial and convincing articles; and some forms of propaganda are onesided.

Regarding how to further improve the propagation of the four basic principles, the meeting put forward the following: First, heighten our understanding [of propagation]. Second, propagation must be better planned, more specific and more convincing. Third, the requirements must be specific and measures to meet these requirements must be effective.

Departments concerned must quickly formulate their propaganda plans for the period from now until the end of June and set up a writing group to produce talks and articles which must be easy to understand. Report meetings, forums and special lectures must be organized. The principles that theoretical study must serve economic construction must be followed. Theoretical and practical work must be integrated so that theoretical study and propaganda can both be applied in answering urgent questions. Cultural departments and literary and art groups must propagate the four basic principles in an appropriate way according to their own special characteristics.

The meeting also drafted some topics for articles propagating the four basic principles and presented some urgent questions in doing propaganda work.

The meeting pointed out that the central task of the current propaganda work is still the implementation of the guidelines of the central work conference and that our propaganda work must be improved and strengthened according to the several documents of the central authorities. At present emphasis must be placed on propagating the four basic principles, eliminating the influence of the "left" ideology in all fields--particularly in economic work--and denouncing the "right" and other erroneous ideologies that have appeared in the society to insure implementation of the policy of making further economic readjustments and consolidating political stability. Comrades engaged in propaganda work must fully study the central authorities' documents while properly doing their work so that propagation of the guidelines of the central work conference and propagation of upholding the four basic principles can be properly carried out.

FUJIAN HOLDS SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL CONGRESS

OW230859 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The second congress of the Fujian Provincial Scientific and Technological Association was ceremoniously held at the Fuzhou guesthouse auditorium on the afternoon of 22 April. The congress was a grand gathering of our province's scientific and technological circles. Attending the congress were 673 representatives from scientific and technological departments of the entire province.

Attending the opening ceremony were leaders of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CCP Committee and the Fuzhou Military Region. They were Xiang Nan, Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengting, Guo Chao, Cai Li, Yuan Gai, (He Ruoren), Wen Fushan, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue and Wei Jinshui.

Lu Weite, chairman of the provincial scientific and technological association, presided over the opening ceremony. (Zhang Saoshi), vice chairman of the provincial scientific and technological association, delivered an opening speech.

Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, extended greetings to the congress on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee. He said: "Science and technology are a tremendous motive force of history. Without advanced science and technology, there can be no modernization. To give full play to the role of science and technology in the four modernizations, it is necessary to strengthen and improve the party's leadership over scientific and technological work, to fully trust scientific and technological workers and to rely on them as we have relied on the worker and peasant masses.

"Both at present and in future, in regard to all major projects in our economic construction, it is necessary to organize experts and scientific and technological workers in related fields to study and ascertain their feasibility.

"It is necessary to further implement the party's policy toward intellectuals and to thoroughly rehabilitate all scientific and technological personnel from unjust, trumped up or wrong charges. It is necessary to boldly promote to various leading posts those scientific and technological personnel who have persisted on the socialist road and who have professional knowledge and ability. At the same time it is also necessary to guarantee that they have ample time for scientific and technological activities."

Xiang Nan, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, gave an important speech at the meeting.

Representatives of the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL Committee, the provincial women's federation, the Fuzhou Military Region, the provincial federation of writers and artists, the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese, the provincial federation of (?social workers), and the preparatory committee for the provincial federation of (?Taiwan compatriots) extended their greetings at the meeting. They warmly greeted the victorious convention of the second congress of the provincial scientific and technological association and wished the congress success.

XU JIATUN ATTENDS JIANGSU ART EXHIBITION

OW230851 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpt] A Jiangsu provincial exhibition of paintings, calligraphy, arts and crafts by the blind and the deaf-mute opened at the provincial art gallery this morning. The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the provincial civil affairs department, the provincial culture bureau and the provincial association of the blind, and deaf-mute to mark the International Year of the Disabled and to show the public achievements by the blind and deaf-mute in painting, calligraphy, arts and crafts. Some 500 items are on display. They were produced by blind and deaf-mute persons ranging from 11 to 81 years old.

Xu Jiatun, Du Ping, Gong Weizhen, Hong Peilin, (Sui Yongyi), Liu Yubiao, Chen Yusheng and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee and the Nanjing PLA units attended the opening ceremony. Also present at the ceremony were responsible persons of the civil affairs, propaganda and culture departments and other well-known personages.

NANJING PLA FIRST COMMISSAR COMMENDS CADRES

OW220915 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] A recent militia work conference held by the Nanjing PLA units commended 15 part-time first political commissars of county-level people's armed forces departments for their concern and support for militia work and building. Among those commended were (Wang Liexia) of Dongtou County, (Zhong Huaiqing) of Jianye County, (Dong Chaocai) of Jiangshan County and (Gao Renyong) of Huangyan County in our province.

The secretary of a county party committee serves concurrently as the first political commissar of the county people's armed forces department.

At the conference Guo Linxiang, first political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, praised them for carrying forward the fine tradition of the party taking care of armed forces and for their contributions toward putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

(Dong Chaocai), first political commissar of the Jiangshan County People's Armed Forces Department, always does three things while visiting basic-level units: acquainting himself with the progress of militia work and difficulties in this work, inspecting the use and control of militia weapons and holding heart-to-heart talks with full-time militia cadres.

(Wang Liexia), first political commissar of the Dongtou County People's Armed Forces Department, concerns himself particularly with study by personnel of the county people's armed forces department. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, he has made time to participate in all important studies made by the county people's armed forces department. He has also used what he has learned to help personnel of the county people's armed forces department acquire a correct understanding of the party's principles and policies. Sometimes, when he attended long meetings outside the county, he wrote letters inquiring about the study and work of the county people's armed forces department.

While commanding part-time first political commissars of county-level people's armed forces departments, the militia work conference sponsored by the Nanjing PLA units called on people's armed forces departments at various levels and their cadres under the Nanjing PLA units to conscientiously uphold the party's leadership over militia work, to respect local party committees, to take the initiative in playing their role as staff officers to local party committees, to actively implement the policy of readjusting the national economy and to do militia work better in the new situation.

JIANG WEIQING ATTENDS JIANGXI CONSTRUCTION MEETING

OW220408 [Editorial Report] Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 21 April broadcasts a 9-minute report on the second provincial conference on construction work in old revolutionary base areas held recently by the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee. The conference called for efforts, the report says, "to eliminate the influence of 'leftist' thinking, correct the guiding principle for production, continue to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, enliven the economy in the old revolutionary base areas and enable the people in the old revolutionary base areas to become well-to-do as quickly as possible."

The report says: "During the conference, Jiang Weiqing, first secretary of the provincial party committee, came to listen to reports and delivered a speech. Yang Shangkui, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial committee for the construction of old revolutionary base areas, presided over the conference and also gave a speech."

Xie Xianghuang, vice chairman of the provincial committee for the construction of old revolutionary base areas, gave a report. Fang Xichun, Zhang Guozhen and Liu Jianhua, vice chairmen of the provincial committee for the construction of old revolutionary base areas, attended the conference."

According to the report, the comrades present at the conference examined and summarized past work. "Since the first provincial conference on construction work in old revolutionary base areas was held last July," says the report, "the people in the old revolutionary base areas in the province, guided by the line, principles and policies established since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, have made rather good achievements in the construction of the old revolutionary base areas."

On how to push forward construction work in the old revolutionary base areas, the conference pointed out that "it is necessary to insist on adopting flexible policies; to energetically develop a diversified economy without slackening off on grain production; to use natural resources in the most rational way and ensure the best possible use of men, land and materials to achieve the maximum economic results; to make agricultural production more specialized and turn out more commodities; and to provide more job opportunities for the large surplus labor force." "It is necessary to implement different forms of flexible production responsibility systems."

BRIEFS

ANHUI SPRING FARMING--On 3 April the Anhui Provincial People's Government held a meeting to discuss this year's spring farming. The meeting, presided over by provincial Governor Zhou Zijian, heard a report by the provincial agricultural commission on the work being done in spring farming. The meeting urged efforts to guard against the effects of natural disaster including excessive rainfall, plant diseases and insect pests; to provide ample supply of materials needed in farming such as chemical fertilizer and to improve the systems of responsibility in production which had been instituted in various rural areas. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 81 OW]

ANHUI AGRICULTURAL MEETING--A meeting of directors of agricultural machinery bureaus in Anhui Province was held recently on eliminating "leftist" influence, implementing the system of fixed responsibility in production and developing the role of existing equipment. Wang Guangyu, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, heard a report and gave instructions before the meeting opened. The meeting called on agricultural machinery management departments at various levels to pay attention to repair and maintenance, the training of operators and the supply of parts in order to promote spring farming. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG WATER CHANNEL PROJECT--Hangzhou, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--A new water-channel project was completed Tuesday at the famous West Lake in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. The channel, leading from one of east China's major rivers--the Qiantang--was built under the supervision of Hangzhou's Urban Construction Bureau and Bureau of Parks and Woods. It carries 100,000 tons of water every day to regulate and purify the water of West Lake. The 3,226-meter-long project uses part of the facilities of a waterworks and a pumping station in the vicinity. Six hundred meters of pipes were laid in addition to the building of a sluice gate, a tank designed to reduce the inrush of the Qiantang's water, a precipitating tank and a culvert. Nine kilometers of sewage pipes and eight water pumping stations have been installed around the lake to help prevent its pollution. The lake has two outlets which carry its water to the two rivers in the city. The 6-month project is part of Hangzhou's efforts to improve public utilities. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 2 Apr 81 OW]

REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES GUANGDONG FORESTRY CONFERENCE

HK221300 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Summary] "From 10 to 18 April, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a conference of the agricultural secretaries of the prefectural and municipal CCP Committees in Guangzhou to study and make plans on implementing the decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council issued in March on measures to protect and develop forests."

The participants pointed out that it is necessary to eradicate the "leftist" influence in forestry work, implement all measures and plans on forestry work, speed up the building of mountain areas and make still greater contributions to the four modernizations.

"Wang De, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the conference. Xue Guangjun, Standing Committee member of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, gave his views on implementing the forestry decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, summarized the conference work in a speech."

After summing up their positive and negative experiences, the participants came to know in depth that the issue of forestry is a very important and very acute one, and revealed that despite the great achievements they have scored in Guangdong in afforestation since liberation, consumption of forestry resources is very serious.

"Not only that the timber resources in our province which can be lumbered are approaching depletion, the water run-off and soil erosion in many areas are getting increasingly more serious with each passing day. In some areas, the water resources have dried up and the temperatures have increased which seriously affect the ecological balance. Now is the time to find a solution without fail."

After detailing the effects of "leftist" thinking, the participants pointed out that it is necessary to view the important position and role of forestry from its strategic level in socialist modernization. The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over forestry, provide the essential financing, materials and manpower.

"Our urgent task is to resolutely stop the continuous and unscrupulous lumbering. On the one hand, we must be constant and firm in this task. On the other hand, we must effectively plant more trees and strive to plant trees on all the barren hilltops in Guangdong in the near future. All areas must make arrangements to ensure fulfillment of this work.

"In the afforestation work in our province, it is necessary to speed up the pace. Therefore, it is necessary to mobilize the strength of state farms, communes and brigades and the individual commune members. It is also necessary to mobilize the enterprises, government organs, schools and all the citizens to plant trees in the cities; effectively publicize the good typical examples, who pay serious attention to forestry; rely on afforestation to become rich; seriously solve the problems of understanding of the cadres and masses and speed up the development of forests.

"It is necessary to stabilize mountain and forest springs and implement the production responsibility systems in afforestation. The key to stabilizing mountain and forest springs is to grasp the word 'stability' well. All agreements signed in the past which are still valid should be honored. The signatories should be given certificates for the mountain and forest springs on their designated land provided that these are not newly diverted water resources. It is necessary to grasp both ends to push toward the middle. One end is the state forest farms and commune and brigade forest farms, which are the main force of afforestation. It is necessary to guarantee their rights to possess mountains and forests without being interfered with and sabotaged.

"Another end is to demarcate private hills." Owners of private hills should be given certificates. The trees planted on these hills should belong to the commune members.

"Pushing toward the middle means to implement the right to possess mountains and forests by the production teams and the production responsibility systems concerning forestry.

"Since stabilizing the mountain and forest springs and implementing the production responsibility systems concerning forestry is a very complicated task, the party committees at all levels must include this task in their daily agenda, unify and assign manpower and organize work groups to carry out this task."

A fixed proportion should be formulated for the standards of timber produced by the collectives in the forest areas. The state will not purchase "nonstandard" timber, that produced by commune members or that produced from trees outside the forest areas.

"In order that the forestry departments develop a unified management over timber, they must effectively improve their management style, adopt a production viewpoint, understand the masses' viewpoint, correctly grasp the management policy on timber and try by every means possible to help promote the development of forestry."

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG TOURISM COMPANY--With the approval of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau, the Dongfang International Tourism Company was officially inaugurated in Guangzhou on 1 April. Attending the inauguration ceremony were Liang Lingguang, Fan Xixian, Ou Chu and Zuo Ming, responsible persons of the province and the municipality. Also present at the ceremony were U.S. Consul General to Guangzhou Richard Williams and his wife, Japanese Consul General to Guangzhou (Taguma Toshitada) and well-known persons from Hong Kong and other parts of the country. The newly established company is located in the Dongfang guesthouse. The managing director of the company is (Yang Xianqing). [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Apr 81 HK]

GUANGDONG NAVIGATION BUREAU--The Guangdong Navigation Bureau was officially established on 1 April. At the same time the Guangdong Provincial People's Government decided to set up branch bureaus in other areas to strengthen navigation work throughout the province. The main task of these navigation bureaus is to uphold the state's sovereignty and dignity, supervise our country's policies, laws, rules and regulations on navigation and ports, and implement international stipulations. They are also responsible for registering ships and the procedures on their entry and exit, conducting the examinations of crew members, ensuring safety in shipping and supervising foreign ships in Chinese ports. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Apr 81 HK]

HENAN CONSUMER GOODS CONFERENCE--From 26 March to 3 April, the Henan Provincial People's Government held a conference in Zhengzhou on increasing consumer goods production. The topic of the conference was "Enliven Our Spirit, Go All Out and Strive To Increase the Production." The participants revealed that currently the province's economy is stable, particularly in the light and textile industries whose total output value in the first quarter reached 4.17 billion yuan, accounting for 21 percent of the year's plan. During the same period, output of textile industry increased by 15.77 percent over the corresponding period of 1980, while the No 1 light industry's output increased by 2.02 percent and the No 2 light industry's increased by 24.11 percent. They pointed out that it is necessary to resume and open local production and clear the channels of circulation. At present it is necessary to grasp production of bicycles, clocks and wristwatches, sewing machines, textile products, cigarettes, wine, garments, leather goods, furniture, plastics and construction materials. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81 HK]

REPORTAGE ON FIFTH SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Preparatory Meeting

HK221412 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 April, the Third Session of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting, which adopted the session's agenda, the name-list of the presidium of the congress, the name submitted for secretary general and the namelist of the various committees. Du Xinyuan, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. The preparatory meeting elected the chairman of the presidium which consists of 122 persons. Li Zhongyi was appointed secretary general. The preparatory meeting also approved the namelist for the investigation committee on deputies' qualifications. An Faxiao was appointed chairman of this committee. The namelist for the budget investigation committee for the upcoming congress was also approved and Li Linzhi was appointed its chairman. The namelist for the draft resolution investigation committee was approved and (Zhou Yi) was appointed its chairman.

The agenda which was adopted by the preparatory meeting of the Third Session of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress follows:

First, Lu Dadong, provincial governor, will give the work report for the Sichuan Provincial People's Government and the resolution on adopting the provincial People's Government work report will be introduced.

Second, (Jiang Geting), director of the provincial financial revenue department, will give a report on the draft of the 1979-80 financial revenue balance, the 1981 financial revenue budget, the resolution on adopting the 1979-80 financial revenue balance and the 1981 financial revenue budget will be introduced.

Third, Li Zhongyi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, will give the work report for the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the resolution on adopting the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee will be introduced.

Fourth, Zhang Ziyi, president of the provincial People's Higher Court, will give the work report for the provincial People's Higher Court and the resolution on adopting the work report of the provincial People's Higher Court will be introduced.

Fifth, (Yu Chenghou), chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, will give the work report for the provincial People's Procuratorate and the resolution on adopting the work report of the provincial People's Procuratorate will be introduced.

Sixth, the session will hold a byelection for the presidents of the Yibin and Yaan Prefectural Intermediate People's Courts.

Congress Opening

HK230236 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Summary] The Third Session of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress opened in Chengdu on 22 April, attended by 1,775 people's deputies. Present were Presidium Executive Chairmen Xu Mengxia, Du Xinyuan, Yang Chao, Wang Dongbao, Tong Shaosheng, Gu Zhibiao, Mi Jianshu and others. Du Xinyuan declared the session open and delivered the opening speech. He said: "The chief tasks of this session are to implement the important principle put forward by the central work conference on achieving further economic readjustment and political stability, proceed from reality in discussing and deciding on the province's work tasks for this year, and mobilize the people of all nationalities in the province, under the leadership of the CCP and the People's Government, to boost their drive, unite as one, and work hard to insure the steady and sustained progress of socialist modernization in Sichuan."

Governor Lu Dadong then delivered a three-part government work report: 1) review of work over the past year; 2) the work principles and main tasks for 1981; 3) bring into full play the functional role of People's Government at all levels. Provincial Financial Department Director (Zhang Geping) then reported on the final accounts for 1979 and 1980 and the draft budget for 1981.

Governor Lu Dadong said in his report: The province has scored good results in work in the past 1 years and more. "Total value of agricultural output last year was up 5 percent compared with 1979, and grain output was 65.2 billion jin, an increase of 1.2 billion jin. This was the fourth consecutive bumper year since the overthrow of the gang of four. Total value of industrial output rose by 7 percent. The markets were prosperous and total retail sales of social commodities increased by 18.3, while total value of exports rose by 31.6 percent. The budget was balanced. The population growth rate continued to fall. Living standards improved. The peasants received an average grain ration of 527 jin and a cash income of 82.82 yuan from the collective. Jobs were found for over 400,000 urban residents awaiting employment. The average annual wage of workers was 741 yuan, an increase of 106 yuan over 1979. After allowing for inflation and so on, real wages still showed an increase."

Governor Lu Dadong said: "The Central Committee has proposed that we carry out further readjustment of the national economy. As far as Sichuan is concerned, readjustment mainly means boosting production. The province must boost production in agriculture, the light and textile industries, energy and heavy industry products needed by the light industry markets. Only then can we accomplish a balanced budget and maintain basic price stability this year. Fundamentally speaking, readjusting the national economy means solving the problem of imbalance, rationalizing the economic structure, the management system, and enterprise organization, and improving economic results. The key to readjusting the economic structure lies in speeding up the development of the light and textile industries and vigorously increasing output of consumer goods. We must promote production of key products and also get a good grasp of producing other goods needed in the people's daily life. The heavy industry trades must readjust their production orientation to center on production of consumer goods. The electronic industry must produce more television and radio sets and so on. The machine-building and defense industries must vigorously increase output of mechanical and electrical goods needed in daily life and also provide equipment and parts for the technical reform of the light and textile industries. The metallurgical and chemical industries must provide more and better raw materials for producing consumer goods."

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SICHUAN PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

HK221112 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 81 p 1

[Report by reporters Peng Zixiang [1756 5261 5980] and Tang Zurong [0781 4571 5554]: "Tan Qilong [6223 0796 7893] Writes to Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee on Production Responsibility Systems After On-the-Spot Investigation]

[Text] Comrade Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, wrote a letter to the provincial CCP Committee after making investigations in Yaan Prefecture, Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture and Dukou Municipality. The letter pointed out: At present, the outstanding problem reflected in various areas is that due to years of influence of "leftist" thinking the cadres in quite a number of counties, districts and communes still cannot give free rein to the issue of the production responsibility systems. Many production teams still cannot adopt methods that are suited to local conditions and welcomed by the masses. In areas where good methods have already been adopted, they are afraid of changing the policy and are afraid of being purged.

In his letter Comrade Tan Qilong put forward that the current issue which the whole province must pay attention to in implementing the responsibility systems is: first, it is necessary to organize the cadres at all levels to seriously study the relevant documents of the central authorities and the provincial CCP Committee and exert great efforts to enhance the cadres' ideology; in connection with reality, it is necessary to summarize the positive and negative experiences and lessons in history and eradicate years of influence of "leftist" thinking.

As long as the cadres' ideology has been straightened out and they are given free rein, various forms of responsibility systems should be adopted for the masses which are suitable to the local conditions and are beneficial to the development of production, and there is neither suppression nor evasion but bold leadership, the work of improving the responsibility systems can then take a big step forward. Second, the leading cadres at all levels must go into the masses, learn from the cadres of the production teams and commune members, summarize their experiences and study with them how to continuously advance and improve the responsibility systems. It is also necessary to let the masses fully discuss the various forms of the responsibility systems and respect the right of self-determination of the production teams and the masses' opinions and ambitions. The leading cadres must never be stereotyped. Regarding all forms of effective responsibility systems in the localities, it is necessary to formulate a set of more systematic regulations and methods. Third, the change and advancement of the responsibility systems must promote production and must not affect spring farming and the farming season in the country-side; however, currently in some production teams, the upper leadership does not approve of or support the responsibility system which the masses have reaffirmed; the masses are also not willing to accept the methods which the upper level is forcibly pushing forward. If this continues, spring farming will suffer great losses. In areas where such a situation exists, it is necessary to demand that the leading cadres rapidly unify their ideological understanding of the relevant policies and spirit of the central authorities and the provincial CCP Committee, actively support the masses' demand and work in accordance with the commune members' opinion through democratic discussion. From a practical viewpoint, a responsibility system which the masses are willing to accept can be implemented in less than a few days.

Earlier, some production teams in the rural areas of Chongqing Municipality chose a production responsibility system which the commune members were willing to accept. Yet the relevant leading comrade of the Chongqing Municipal CCP Committee dispatched a work group to "rectify a deviation," announce that whoever failed to "rectify a deviation" would be violating discipline and would be held responsible for it. This aroused strong dissatisfaction among the basic-level cadres and masses who wrote letters to the leading departments at the higher level to reflect the situation. The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee appointed Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial vice governor, to handle this issue. After arriving at Chongqing Municipality, Yang Rudai and other comrades together with the relevant leadership of the municipal CCP Committee, went to Changshou, Jiangbei and other counties to talk to the cadres and commune members of some production teams and listen to various opinions. With the help of the provincial CCP Committee, the Chongqing Municipal CCP Committee further studied the relevant documents of the central authorities, summarized the lessons connected with existing problems and are determined to correct the errors previously committed by forcibly "rectifying a deviation." The municipal CCP Committee announced that it will recognize all the responsibility systems which the masses persist in implementing, regarding those which were once forced to "rectify a deviation." Contrary to the masses' opinion, it will respect the masses' opinion and restore the original form of responsibility system; as for an extreme minority of forms of the responsibility systems, which have been improved and which the masses are willing to accept, it will not change them anymore.

SICHUAN RIBAO STRESSES FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

HK180218 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Report on 18 April SICHUAN RIBAO editorial: "Continue To Publicize and Implement the Four Basic Principles in Depth"]

[Excerpts] Since the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has frequently stressed that we must uphold the four basic principles: the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, party leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The recent central work conference reiterated that we must uphold the four basic principles without the slightest wavering. We must therefore publicize and implement the four basic principles in depth. This is an important content of studying and implementing the spirit of the central work conference. We must pay great attention to this.

The editorial stresses: In continuing to publicize and implement the four basic principles, we must lay stress on eliminating leftist influence, while not neglecting rightist and other erroneous thinking. We must take a firm and clear-cut stand and boycott and refute all sayings that violate the four basic principles and erroneous ideas that run counter to the party's line, principles and policies. Of course, in handling questions of ideological understanding, we must continue to set out the facts and speak reason and apply the method of persuasion and education to solve them.

The editorial says: In continuing to publicize and implement the four basic principles, we must have a clear idea of the relationship between upholding the four basic principles and emancipating the mind. Emancipating the mind means integrating thinking with reality and the subjective with the objective, that is, seeking truth from facts. In order to persistently seek truth from facts in our future work, we must continue to emancipate our minds. It is erroneous to hold that emancipation of the mind has reached the limit or even exceeded it. At the same time, upholding the four basic principles must be the premise for emancipating the mind. It is also wrong to think that in emancipating the mind one can depart from the four basic principles and indulge in wild flights of fancy.

The editorial says: Upholding the four basic principles is completely identical with resolutely implementing the party's ideological, political and organizational lines and its various principles and policies established since the third plenary session. This is a major issue that must be solved in continuing to publicize and implement the four principles. In upholding the four basic principles, we must unwaveringly implement the line, principles and policies established since the third plenary session.

The editorial concludes: Continuing to publicize and implement the four basic principles is a major responsibility of leaders at all levels. They themselves must first uphold the four basic principles and resolutely carry out the line, principles and policies established since the third plenary session. At present it is necessary to carry out work centered on implementing the spirit of the central work conference and in accordance with the documents of that conference. In this way we will be able to unite and lead the masses to work with concerted efforts, stimulate their revolutionary enthusiasm and strive to fulfill the task of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability, and make still greater contributions to the modernization drive.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU COAL CONFERENCE--The recently concluded provincial conference on coal production pointed out that the coal industry in Guizhou must continue to develop during the readjustment of the national economy. It was revealed at the conference that coal resources in Guizhou are rich. The output occupies the (?ninth) position in the country. The party Central Committee recently put forward new demands for the construction of a coal base in Liupanshui Prefecture and its long-term supply of coal. The provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government paid serious attention to holding the recently concluded conference well. On the basis of resolutely fulfilling this year's coal extraction plans, the participants pledged to produce 500,000 additional tons of coal. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 Apr 81 HK]

BEIJING TO FINE UNITS POLLUTING ENVIRONMENT

OW221254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Factories, enterprises and hospitals in Beijing that discharge waste water or smoke that does not meet state standards will be fined.

Under the latest of two recent documents issued by the Beijing Municipal People's Government, all units that discharge water containing poisonous substances will be fined, beginning June 1, from 5 fen (5 percent of 1 yuan) to 6 yuan per cubic meter of waste water. The amount of the fine will be based on the types and consistencies of the poisons. Last month the city government issued a similar document to control air pollution within the city. The documents are among the latest steps taken by the city to protect the environment and water sources.

The latest document, "Tentative Regulations on Charging Beijing's Units Discharging Waste Water," stipulates that units that continue to discharge waste water above state standards after January 1, 1983 will be fined an additional 30 percent each year. The document bans all discharges of waste water through seepage pits or wells. Units that violate this provision will be fined double.

Under the first document, "Tentative Regulations on Strengthening Management of Boilers and Kilns Emitting Soot and Smoke," all units whose discharges of soot and smoke from their boilers or kilns exceed a density of 200 milligrams per cubic meter will be fined from 2.5 percent to 10 percent of their fuel fees. The ruling went into effect April 1, 1981. This document also stipulates that units that produce or sell boilers and kilns without pollution control devices will be fined 10 percent of the price of the boilers or kilns.

Both pollution control documents stipulate that units can be fined heavily for the following violations:

- Failure to use installed pollution control equipment.
- Failure to control pollution within a stated period of time without valid reasons.
- Failure to install pollution control devices at the time of major project construction.

In addition, the documents state that units responsible for serious pollution accidents must compensate victims for the losses. Unit leaders as well as troublemakers will be investigated. Guilty parties will be responsible both economically and legally under the regulations. Beijing will use the new fees to control water and air pollution.

There are now more than 11,000 boilers and kilns in Beijing; 6,800 of them have installed devices to reduce soot and smoke, according to an official in the Beijing Municipal Environment Bureau. The official also said that the city discharges 1.8 million tons of waste water every day. Of the discharges, 40 percent is sewage and 60 percent is industrial waste water.

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS BEIJING TRADE UNION MEETING

HK230748 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Beijing Municipal Federation of Trade Unions held a work conference from 15 to 18 April. The meeting implemented the spirit of the central and municipal CCP Committee work conferences and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions forum on basic-level work.

The meeting pointed out: In the future the guiding ideology for trade union work in the municipality is, under the leadership of the municipal CCP Committee and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, to focus on the modernization drive in the municipality, vigorously strengthen political and ideological work, carry out active and deepgoing mass work, do well in acting as important representatives of the worker masses, preserve the worker masses' proper political and economic rights, and launch and organize the workers to work hard in concert and contribute to building the capital into a first-class modern Chinese city with a high degree of civilization.

The conference stressed: To implement this guiding ideology, trade union organizations at all levels must eliminate leftist ideology and its pernicious influence and further strengthen their ties with the masses. It is also necessary to appropriately readjust the focus and contents of trade union work. From now on trade unions at all levels must give prominence to strengthening political and ideological work, building socialist spiritual civilization and launching "five stresses and four beauties" activities. They must seriously preserve the democratic rights and material interests of the worker masses and make a success of convening workers' congresses.

Duan Junyi and Li Ligong, leading comrades of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, and Song Kanfu, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, attended the conference. Duan Junyi and Song Kanfu made speeches.

OFFICIALS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR HEBEI LEADER

HK230702 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Summary] Comrade Wang Zhenhai, former secretary of Dingxian Prefectural CCP Committee, died of an illness on 25 February 1980. A memorial service was held for him in Shijiazhuang on 7 April 1981. Jin Ming, Jiang Yizhen, Li Erzhong, Wang Zheng, Guo Zhi, Yin Zhe, Zhao Yimin and Pei Yangshan sent wreaths.

Present at the service were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC including Li Erzhong, Guo Zhi, Yin Zhe, Yang Zejiang, Yue Zongtai, Wang Yu, Wang Kedong, Lan Kaimin, Xing Anmin, Li Yongjin, Lu Zhiguo, Zhang Kerang and Ge Qi. Li Erzhong, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and governor, presided. Yin Zhe, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC, made the memorial speech.

NEI MONGGOL REFORMS SECONDARY EDUCATION STRUCTURE

SK222253 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin) and correspondent (Sun Daye), the regional educational office and departments concerned recently decided to reform the structure of secondary education and develop vocational and technological education in line with the readjustment campaign. In the past 10 years or so, under the influence of leftist thinking, our region's educational undertakings [passage indistinct]. As a result, our region's education has leaned toward ultraleftism and the structure of our education has been unimaginative.

Prior to the Cultural Revolution, the ratio between students of ordinary senior middle schools on the one hand and students of secondary vocational, work study and agricultural middle schools on the other was 1 to 2. Due to the harm caused by the 1-year calamity, students studying in secondary vocational, technical, agricultural and animal husbandry middle schools only account for 17.2 percent of all senior middle school students. This not only adversely affects labor employment but also represents a divorce from economic construction.

In readjusting education we should first thoroughly eliminate the leftist influence and then proceed from our practical situation and capability to make overall plans and all-round arrangements for this work and take all factors into consideration in light of the present manpower and material and financial resources provided by the state and in line with the scale and growth of our enterprises and establishments to develop our education system in balanced proportions.

At the same time we should attach importance to primary education and go all out to popularize it to make the 5-year primary education universal in our region in the 1980's. Junior middle school education is also fundamental education; therefore, it is necessary to improve its teaching quality and make a proper readjustment.

The reform of the structure of secondary education is mainly directed at senior middle school education. Beginning this autumn, the senior middle schools of some 200 key middle schools in various leagues and municipalities should be converted to a 3-year system, one after another and at different times. The senior middle schools should remain in the original 2-year system. In addition, the number of senior middle schools must be controlled and reduced. To this end, educational departments in various localities should change some ordinary senior middle schools into vocational and technological schools, professional classes and agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry schools in a planned way. To meet the needs of society, it is necessary to popularize vocational and technological education by establishing secondary vocational schools, technical schools and various kinds of vocational technological schools.

While readjusting the structure of secondary education, it is imperative to follow the party Central Committee's principle of "simultaneously developing ordinary education and vocational technological education; paying equal attention to full-time, work study and part-time schools; and laying equal stress on schools run by the state, government departments, plants, mines, enterprises and people's communes." Therefore, all trades and professions should vigorously establish various kinds of vocational technological schools. For instance, agricultural banners and counties should run more agricultural middle schools and animal husbandry banners and counties should run more animal husbandry middle schools. Forestry middle schools should be established in forestry areas. Industrial and commercial, financial and trade and vocational technological service schools should be established in urban areas.

SHANXI RIBAO ON PROVINCIAL COAL CONFERENCE RESULTS

HK230244 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Report: "Bravely Lift Heavy Burdens for the Four Modernizations and Produce More Coal as a Contribution"]

[Text] The Shanxi provincial coal conference has decided the following: Coal miners throughout the province should be organized to carry forward the honorable tradition of being a contingent of especially good fighters, to bring their strong points into play in developing the whole situation, to lift heavy burdens as a contribution toward maintaining the country's annual coal output at 600 million tons, to firmly accomplish this year's state assignment of producing 110.44 million tons of coal and the tasks of quickening the speed of readjustment and the speed of building new pits, and to do their best to earn greater income and save expenses to accumulate and save more capital funds for the state.

The Shanxi provincial coal conference was held in Taiyuan from 26 March to 3 April. Present were more than 350 people including responsible persons, engineers, technicians and technical cadres of the provincial and local state-run coal mines. They unanimously agreed that this conference had been held in good time and was an occasion to more conscientiously study and carry out the guidelines of the central work conference. After summarizing experience, analyzing the current situation, exchanging information and drawing up measures, the conference concretely assigned the tasks of quickening the speed of readjustment and the speed of building new pits as put forth by the national coal conference. It was a conference to boost morale, to strengthen confidence and to build our province as quickly as possible into a strong base for coal production.

When the conference was in session responsible comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government attended and delivered speeches.

The conference held that whether in fulfilling or overfulfilling the current tasks of coal production or in quickening construction of the coal production bases, it is necessary to have the cardinal principles in mind, take the overall situation into account and look at a locality by adopting an overall point of view in order to clearly see the position held and the role played by Shanxi's coal mines in the country's development of energy resources. Last year, Shanxi's coal output was one-fifth of the country's output, and more than 73 million tons of coal were shipped out of the province, accounting for over 50 percent of the country's total tonnage of coal shipped from one province to another. At present, about 200,000 tons of coal are shipped out of the province every day, playing a major role in meeting the energy needs of more than 20 provinces and municipalities. This year, to maintain the national coal output at 600 million tons, the state has assigned our province a greater task of coal production than last year and a rather heavy burden regarding the readjustment of coal production and the construction of new coal pits. These are needed by the overall situation and should be accomplished without fail. After discussing and analyzing the conditions for accomplishing these tasks, the conference unanimously held that favorable conditions and positive factors exist in many aspects and play the leading role and that unfavorable conditions also exist and difficulties lie ahead, but these unfavorable conditions may be changed and difficulties overcome after a process of hard work. In particular, the central authorities and the relevant departments in Shanxi support and guide the development of Shanxi's coal production. Despite the state's financial difficulties and the drastic reduction in the state's capital construction investment, this year's state allotment of investment in Shanxi's coal production tops last year's figure by 22 million yuan. The state has also vigorously furnished productive equipment and technical guidance. The relevant departments in Shanxi manufacture and repair mining equipment and improve transportation conditions and goods supply for the coal mines, coordinate their activities with the production and readjustment of the coal mines, and help build coal production bases.

The conference held that after a long course of hard work, a network of coal mines of varying scales has taken shape in the province. Among these coal mines, the big mines operated by the state are the mainstay whose output accounts for more than 50 percent of the province's coal output. To guarantee fulfillment of the task of turning over coal to the state and to quicken construction of the coal production bases, it is necessary to uphold the correct policy of combining the big, medium-sized and small coal mines. The small mines should be taught to concede to the big mines and refrain from vying with them for material resources and creating difficulties for them. At the same time, the big mines should be encouraged to take the whole situation into account, to draw up overall plans for the mining areas and to help the small mines. In this way, the big, medium-sized and small mines will receive what they want and will work concordantly. In making readjustments, the big, medium-sized and small mines should proceed from reality to grasp the key points. Local mines and those run by communes and production teams should pay particular attention to adopting safety measures, improving the methods of coal extraction, increasing the ability to fight natural disaster, heightening coal recovery, ensuring the coal miners' safety and protecting the state's material resources. All coal mines in the province must uphold the "safety first" policy, establish a strict system of responsibility for safety in production, seriously enforce the safety rules, give priority to the arrangement and fulfillment of the safety measures, and strive to ensure safety in production, in preparation for the national conference to reward coal production safety to be held in our province.

The conference clearly pointed out: Efforts should be made to give full play to the strong points, contribute a greater share and lift heavy burdens in the interest of the whole. The key to fulfilling and overfilling this year's tasks of coal production lies in our efforts to uphold the four basic principles, to firmly carry out the line and general and specific policies set forth by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to strengthen political and ideological work and to reinforce building of a leading group and contingent of staff and workers.

The system requiring chiefs of mining bureaus and coal mines to take responsibility should be upheld under the leadership of the party committee. The role of party organizations at all levels as fighting bastions and party members as vanguards and models should be brought into play. The role of engineers and technicians should also be brought into play. Scientific research should be strengthened and all staff members and workers given technical training. Working with a good style, contributing a greater share and going down to work in the pit should be regarded as glory. Working at full attendance should be regarded as glory. Learning cultural, scientific and technical knowledge and enterprise management should be regarded as glory. Obeying orders, observing discipline and stressing civility and courtesy should be regarded as glory. Comrades attending the conference reviewed and talked about their experiences and cited living facts to show that Shanxi's coal miners warmly love the party, socialism and their work; can endure hardships and have rich practical experience; have the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into consideration and do not fear hardships but bravely lift heavy burdens and are trustworthy. They are a reliable guarantee for us in continuously creating new achievements and winning new victories in our advance.

BRIEFS

BEIJING GROUNDWATER RESOURCES--Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Beijing municipality is taking measures to protect groundwater resources. In addition to the wells owned by the city's water supply department and agricultural department, there are some 1,700 water wells sunk by industrial and mining enterprises, government organizations, PLA units and schools in Beijing. Overdrawing of well water and poor management of wells have caused serious drops in the groundwater level. The municipal People's Government has issued provisional regulations concerning Beijing's groundwater resources. Beginning in April, all well water users are required to pay according to the amount of well water drawn. The accrued funds will be used to improve management of groundwater resources and artificially replenish groundwater. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0723 GMT 2 Apr 81 OW]

HEBEI CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Since mid-February 1981, the Hebei Construction Committee, Planning Committee, the office for clearing up projects under construction, the construction banks and the departments concerned have jointly examined every project in the province under construction and decided to suspend and postpone construction on 203 of 1,144 projects which were held over from 1980. A total of 174 million yuan of investments were reduced. This year 935 projects costing 366 million yuan are planned, a reduction of 52.5 percent over last year. Most of the projects are being suspended for lack of raw materials and/or because they are too numerous. These projects include office buildings, recreation clubs and guesthouses. Projects which are allowed to continue are mostly in the areas of residential housing, culture and education and public health, while very few are in industry. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 6 Apr 81 HK]

Hebei Irrigation--According to statistics as of 1 April, 14.48 million mu of wheat have been irrigated in Hebei, accounting for 48 percent of the irrigable farmland. At the same time, the peasants in the province have also irrigated 5.95 million mu of field that had not been plowed under after harvest. In Handan Prefecture, 29,000 mechanical wells have been mobilized to speed up irrigation. As of 2 April, 3.95 million mu of land have been irrigated. The daily rate of irrigation in this prefecture is 200,000 mu. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 6 Apr 81 HK]

QINGHAI PLA TRAINS MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES

OW202020 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] The party committee at all levels of the Qinghai Military District pay attention to training cadres of minority nationalities. In early April, 24 cadres of minority nationalities were promoted to leading posts at division and regiment levels. At present the Qinghai Military District has 55 cadres of minority nationalities holding leading positions at division and regiment levels. There are two or three cadres of minority nationalities holding leading positions at each of the military subdistricts and the people's armed force departments of the counties where minority nationalities live in compact communities.

The party committees at all levels of the Qinghai military are making every effort to give more study opportunities to cadres of minority nationalities in order to train them and improve their leading ability. The military district has set up training classes for exclusively training cadres of minority nationalities. Three-quarters of all cadres of minority nationalities holding leading positions at division level were trained in military schools. When the leading cadres at various levels visit at selected company-level units or grassroots pastoral units, they usually take the cadres of minority nationalities with them on the tour in order to pass on experience. Some military subdistricts have assigned each of their party committee members the task of helping and training one cadre of a minority nationality.

WANG FENG ATTENDS XINJIANG SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

OW230603 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The second congress of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Scientific and Technical Association opened at the people's theater in Urumqi on the morning of 22 April. This was another grand meeting of great significance for the scientific and technical workers of all nationalities in our region since the convocation of the regional science conference.

Attending the congress were some 600 representatives of 12 nationalities including Uygur, Han, Kazak, Mongolian, Kirgiz and Hui nationalities. Among them were 320 representatives from the scientific and technical circles of various prefectures and municipalities and 280 representatives from some 150 regional associations, societies and research institutes.

Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades from the regional CCP Committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional People's Government, the Urumqi PLA units and the regional CPPCC Committee including Wang Feng, Xiao Quanfu, Ismail Amat, Song Zhihe, Han Jincao, Cao-da-nuo-fu, A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi, Vi-er-ha-li, Yang Yiqing, Mu-sha-ye-fu, Lu Xuebin, Zhang Fengqi, Mai-he-su-de Tie-yi-bo-fu, (Liu Sicong), Zhang Siming, Tian Zhong, Liu Zimo, Tuo-hu-ti Sha-bi-er, (Lai Youlu), (Wang Fuzhi), (Liu Haiqing), Li Changlin, (He Linzhao), (Ai-de-zuo-fu Ba-shu-mu), (Yang-de-pu Dao-ba-la), Lin Haiqing, Meng Shulin, (Han Youwen), and (Shang Gongchao).

Liu Shuzhou, vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, was invited to attend the meeting. Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the scientific and technical associations of various fraternal provinces and municipalities including Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai and Guizhou.

Wang Heting, vice chairman of the regional scientific and technical association delivered the opening speech. He said: The main task for the congress is to summarize the work of the regional scientific and technical association in light of the party's line, principles and policies since the convocation of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, the guidelines of the central work conference and the resolution adopted at the second congress of the national scientific and technical association and in accordance with the actual situation of the autonomous region, as well as to further unite and mobilize the scientific and technical workers of all nationalities to contribute their wisdom and efforts to the development of science and technology in the autonomous region and to the establishing of a wealthy and civilized Xinjiang.

Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and governor of the regional People's Government, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the regional CCP Committee and the regional People's Government he extended warm greetings to the congress and cordial greetings and highest respects to scientific and technical workers of all nationalities working on both the northern and southern sides of the Tianshan mountains and particularly to those who have made great contributions to and outstanding achievements in developing socialism in the border areas and in our country.

He called on scientific and technical workers of all nationalities to cherish ardent love for the border areas, for Xinjiang and for the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang as they have done in the past 30 years or more; to maintain and carry forward the supreme spirit of building an enterprise through arduous efforts, devoted to the cause of science and technology in Xinjiang; and to work together with the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, with one mind and one heart, arduously to build Xinjiang into a better place in which to live.

After the opening ceremony, (A-ba-shi Bao-er-wan), chairman of the regional scientific and technical association, made a work report to the congress on behalf of the association. His report was entitled: "Unite Scientific and Technical Personnel of All Nationalities To Contribute Their Wisdom and Efforts to the Building of a Wealthy and Civilized Xinjiang."

The congress will start its group discussions this afternoon.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI WATERPOWER RESOURCES--Xining, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--Qinghai Province in northwest China has an estimated 21.65 million kilowatts of waterpower resources, announced recently by the provincial bureau of water conservancy and power industry. Thus 172 large and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations with a total generating capacity of 17.98 million kilowatts can be built in the province. China's two longest rivers, the Yangtze and Yellow River, originate in Qinghai. The section of the Yellow River within the province, some 1,400 kilometers long, boasts 13.63 million kilowatts of waterpower resources, 1/3 of the river's total. The section has big water drops and low sand content, which will facilitate the building of power stations. Construction of the Longyang Gorge hydro-electric power station with a designed generating capacity of 1.28 million kilowatts, one of the largest on the Yellow River, is now in full swing. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 28 Mar 81 OW]

SHAANXI SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE--From 30 March to 6 April, the Shaanxi Science Committee held a science and technology conference in Xian to readjust this year's scientific research plans. Present at the conference were Zhang Ze, Lin Yinru and Tan Weishi, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial People's Government. Zhang Ze and Tan Weishi spoke at the conference analyzing the current situation and the problems of science and technology work, pointing out the dangers brought by left ideology and urging the participants to do a good job in science and technology. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81 HK]

XINJIANG TEXTILE INDUSTRY--The Xinjiang regional textile industry conference, sponsored by the regional light industry department and ending 24 March, called for more medium- and low-grade products that sell well on the rural market as a target for this year while increasing medium- and high-grade items for the urban market and export. It stressed the need to strive for more varieties, better quality and greater economic results by the textile industry. Other points emphasized by the conference include strengthened management and potential-tapping, innovation and renovation to make existing enterprises more productive. It also called on the textile industry to reduce raw material and energy consumption, increase profits, develop scientific research, pay attention to production safety and workers' welfare, as well as to learn from Shanghai. Regional CCP Committee Secretary Huang Luobin spoke on the need to learn from Shanghai and implement the policy on intellectuals. Regional People's Government Vice Chairman Tuo-hu-ti Sha-bi-er also attended the conference. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Mar 81 OW]

CPPCC'S WANG KUNLUN ON KMT CONGRESS RESOLUTION

HK221204 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Wang Kunlun, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang: "Opposing the CCP, Rejecting Peace Talks and Splitting the Country and the Nation in the Name of 'Reunifying the Country Under the Three People's Principles' Adopted at the 12th KMT Congress"]

[Text] In Taiwan the three people's principles have been ignored for a long time. With the exception of mentioning them for ornamental purposes, people there seldom refer to them. After the publication of the "message to compatriots in Taiwan" adopted by the NPC Standing Committee, and particularly during the 12th KMT Congress, the three people's principles have suddenly come into vogue. The KMT congress has adopted the so-called resolution for reunifying the country under the three people's principles and issued an anticommunist declaration, saying: "We must enable the seedlings of a humanitarian rule under the three people's principles to take root and grow on the mainland once again." The KMT has also threatened to "destroy the communist regime on the mainland." It is making a great fanfare and a great to-do about the three people's principles for the time being. By exposing the KMT tricks, we can see that the Taiwan authorities are just opposing the CCP, rejecting peace talks for the reunification of the country and splitting the country and the nation in the name of "reunifying the country under the three people's principles."

When Dr Sun Yat-sen presided over the First KMT Congress, he formulated correct policies and reinterpreted the three people's principles. Since then the three people's principles enjoyed widespread support among the Chinese people and became the Chinese people's common property.

When people throughout China had just been successful in the northern expedition and shortly after the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution, deviated from the three people's principles and completely ran counter to the teachings of Dr Sun Yat-sen. Dr Sun Yat-sen favored the alliance of the KMT and the CCP but Chiang Kai-shek opposed the CCP; Dr Sun Yat-sen devoted himself to the great cause of reunification and advocated "peace, working hard and saving China" but Chiang Kai-shek created civil war and fomented splits; Dr Sun Yat-sen regarded communism as a good friend of the principle of the people's livelihood but Chiang Kai-shek regarded communism as "fierce floods and savage beasts," wantonly trampled on Dr Sun Yat-sen's three people's principles, landed the nation in a position that was beyond redemption and caused the people to live in an abyss of misery. What a distressing state of affairs! Now the Taiwan authorities indulge in vain hopes of forcing this kind of "humanitarian rule under the three people's principles" on hundreds of millions of people on the mainland. It may well be asked: Will they succeed in doing so? If the KMT authorities previously had really carried out a humanitarian rule under the three people's principles, I think that they would not have been driven out of the mainland by the Chinese people.

Under the leadership of the CCP people throughout the country waged a firm and indomitable struggle, established new China, carried on Dr Sun Yat-sen's cause and completely drove the aggressive forces of imperialism out of the mainland.

China's international status has now risen to an unprecedented level. The Chinese nation stands with its head high among all nations of the world. The Chinese people have truly stood up. Therefore our Overseas Chinese people feel proud and elated and brim over with a sense of national pride. We have established a democratic government which is controlled by the people. Through the land reform we have realized the promise of "land to the tiller." We adopted the policy of redemption, carried out a peaceful transformation of capitalist industry and commerce and prevented capital from "controlling the national economy and the people's livelihood." We have realized Dr Sun Yat-sen's ideals. Moreover, our achievements have far exceeded Dr Sun Yat-sen's ideals.

In the resolution for "reunifying the country under the three people's principles," the Taiwan authorities stated their "opposition to aggression and expansion," their "opposition to totalitarian dictatorship" and their "opposition to collective control."

Who actually "opposed aggression and expansion"? During the war of resistance against Japan, it was the CCP which truly led the Chinese people to persist in the war, opposed capitulation, upheld unity and opposed division. During the 18 September incident, it was a handful of people of the ruling Kuomintang who adopted the policy of nonresistance and connived in the Japanese militarists' steady invasion. It was also these people who continued signing treaties of national betrayal and humiliation after the victory of the war of resistance against Japan. Now that the Taiwan authorities are still slavishly dependent on foreign powers, it may well be asked: Are there any principles of nationalism to talk about?

Who actually "opposed totalitarian dictatorship"? The PRC Constitution stipulates the proper rights of the people. Our country has conducted general elections and our people have truly become the masters of their own affairs, thus realizing Dr Sun Yat-sen's idea that "the world is for all." However, the Taiwan authorities have implemented the hereditary system and regarded the "land under heaven as the property of the Chiangs." Personalities of various circles in Taiwan have repeatedly petitioned the authorities to lift the "ban on the formation of new parties" and the "ban on the establishment of new newspapers" and to abolish the "martial law." However, the Taiwan authorities have ignored such petitions. In Taiwan special agents run amuck and persecute innocent people. It may well be asked: Are there any principles of democracy to talk about?

Who actually "opposed collective control"? Historical facts are there for all to see: being wealthy and influential, the four great clans [of Chiang Kai-shek, T.V. Soong, H.H. Kung and Chen Li-fu] had monopolistic control over the mainland. Were they not resolutely opposed by people throughout the country? Were they not toppled down in the end? The present Taiwan authorities can be traced to the same origin. In Taiwan a handful of ranking officials, bigwigs and rich and powerful businessmen have spent money like water while some poor people have sold their blood or even a kidney to live. Just as a Taiwan newspaper has exposed: "Today's Taiwan has negated the whole society's fair criterion of value." It may well be asked: Are there any principles on the people's livelihood to talk about?

The CCP has proceeded from the greatest interest of the nation and made as many allowances as possible for the unfavorable situation the Taiwan authorities are in.

The CCP has declared that it will respect the status quo on Taiwan, refrain from changing Taiwan's current systems, maintain the Taiwan people's current standard of living, allow the continuance of Taiwan's extensive and voluntary nongovernmental contacts with foreign countries and offer the Taiwan authorities the right to have an army and the right to freely handle personnel matters according to their own judgment. These measures are fair and reasonable and show the CCP's good faith. They are completely in keeping with the aspirations of people throughout the country and completely conform to the interests of people throughout the country. Our compatriots at home and abroad have unanimously supported these measures. Even some people of insight in Taiwan have subscribed to these measures. The CCP has not arbitrarily asked Taiwan to forsake the three people's principles and implement communism. However, the Taiwan authorities have unreasonably asked the mainland to "forsake the communist ideology and system" and prattled about "reunifying China under the three people's principles." The Taiwan authorities not only have overrated their prestige and ability but also have flaunted the banner of the three people's principles while using attack as a means of defense, persistently splitting the motherland and obstructing our own flesh and blood on Taiwan from having transportation and postal services and trade contacts with the mainland. Their ill intent is known to all.

Finally, I still sincerely hope that the Taiwan authorities will clearly understand that reunification of China is an inexorable trend of history. I sincerely hope that they remember the teachings of Dr Sun Yat-sen: "World trends are vast and mighty. Those who adapt themselves to world trends will prosper and those who go against world trends shall perish." I also sincerely hope that they will model themselves on Dr Sun Yat-sen who fought all his life for the reunification of China, embark without delay on the road of KMT-CCP cooperation which was opened up by Dr Sun Yat-sen, think about the interests of the country, the nation, themselves and the coming generations, strike out on a new path and embark on the bright road of peace talks for the reunification of the country.

BEIJING REITERATES CCP PEACE TALKS PROPOSAL

OW221251 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Commentary by (Zhong Ming) of the station editorial department: "Judge People by Their Deeds Rather Than by Their Words"]

[Text] As a Chinese proverb goes, "Listen to what a person says and watch what he does." This means that in judging a person we should not only listen to what he says but, more importantly, watch what he does.

The Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan have recently availed themselves of the opportunity provided by the 12th Kuomintang Congress to sing their own praises. They have claimed that the Kuomintang's principle is to serve the people and that all its measures are based on the wishes of the masses and aimed at serving their interests. They have also asserted that they try their best to bring about whatever is beneficial to the people. In other words, they like what the people like and dislike what the people dislike.

People get really carried away by such flowery, moving words and phrases. Compatriots, please stop and think: If this is what the Kuomintang has been doing, then the people in Taiwan would have no worries and no objectives that cannot be realized.

There is no denying that in the past the Kuomintang indeed performed glorious deeds in serving the people. However, that was the Kuomintang under Dr Sun Yat-sen's leadership.

At that time, with the country facing domestic trouble and foreign invasion, he set forth the "three people's principles" with a view to saving the Chinese nation. Being big-hearted, he formed an alliance with the communist revolutionary forces to meet head-on with the enemies at home and abroad. Going with the tide of historical development, he was able to readjust the alignment of revolutionary forces. He devoted himself to saving the country and the people and to the resurgence of the Chinese nation. He was indeed worthy of being called a person who likes what the people like and dislikes what they dislike.

However, the present Kuomintang authorities under Chiang Ching-kuo's control have completely betrayed the "three people's principles" advocated by Dr Sun Yat-sen and have completely forgotten his revolutionary spirit.

As is known to all, Taiwan has been separated from the mainland for more than 30 years. What do the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits think and hope for? This is obvious to all. To bring an end to the separation of Taiwan from the mainland and realize the peaceful reunification of the country may be said to be our country's task of primary importance at present. To achieve this, the CCP has proposed to hold peace talks between the two parties to realize the peaceful reunification of the motherland. This proposal has received wider and wider support from compatriots at home and abroad. Even some personages of insight in the Kuomintang also approve of this proposal. Upper echelon intellectuals in Taiwan in particular consider the CCP proposal fair and reasonable.

The Hong Kong paper TIANTIAN RIBAO recently published an article saying: Although many people in Taiwan do not want to have their institutions and way of life changed, everyone wants to have these things: There should be no more crises in the Taiwan Straits, compatriots should always be able to get along with one another as family members, and relatives on both sides of the Taiwan Straits who have been separated for a long time should be able to reunite with one another and no longer be separated because of politics.

Such pertinent remarks and heartfelt wishes have been expressed in many newspapers and journals, at meetings and even in public places on the mainland, in Taiwan and abroad in the past 2 years. Why have the Taiwan authorities been clinging so obstinately to their course in total disregard of the will of the people?

One may ask: While giving no consideration to the peaceful reunification of the motherland, the most important task of the country and the people at present, how can the Kuomintang authorities say so easily that the Kuomintang's principle is to serve the people and that all its measures are aimed at serving the interests of the masses?

The Kuomintang authorities have kept saying that they try their best to bring about whatever is beneficial to the masses. If this is true, they should open Taiwan's gates and let the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits have contacts with and visit one another and make comparisons for themselves. This should not be difficult to do. If this is still too difficult, then let us first establish postal, transport and trade relations between Taiwan and the mainland. This should be easier to do. But why do the Kuomintang authorities not have the courage to agree to this?

"Listen to what a person says and watch what he does." The broad masses of compatriots in Taiwan, who are no longer ignorant, will not be misled by flowery words. Going against the historical trend, the Taiwan authorities will have to eat their own bitter fruit. The Taiwan authorities would be well advised that it is better for them to recover their bearings, change over to new ways and return to the fold at an early date.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE IN TAIPEI FOR VISIT

OW210307 Taipei CNA in English 0243 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Taipei, 21 Apr (CNA)--Two American congressmen, Dr Robert L. Livingston, a member of the appropriations committee, and Dr Daniel E. Lungren, leader of the Republican Party's representatives in the South, arrived here Monday for a week-long visit.

Also arriving are the wives of the two U.S. lawmakers who will visit the Republic of China's economic and cultural establishments and call on senior government officials for discussions on the augmenting of ties between the two countries.

Upon arrival, the U.S. congressmen and their wives were warmly welcomed by Cha Liang-chien, board chairman of Tunghai University.

CHIANG MARKS BIRTHDAY, MEETS U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW221621 Taipei CNA in English 1446 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Taipei, 23 Apr (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo is 71 years old Wednesday and as usual is observing his birthday by performing official duties the whole day.

In the morning, President Chiang presided over the weekly meeting of the Kuomintang Central Standing Committee in his capacity as chairman of the ruling party.

During the meeting, former President Yen Chia-kang, on behalf of all members of the KMT, congratulated President Chiang on his birthday. Afterwards, the participants of the Central Standing Committee meeting gave President Chiang a standing ovation to express respects and birthday greetings to the beloved chairman of the party.

In the afternoon, President Chiang received a group of American dignitaries at the presidential office, who are Governor of Virginia John N. Dalton and his wife, Representatives Dr Robert L. Livingston, Dr Daniel E. Lungren and Dr Kenneth B. Kramer and their wives.

The president expressed his warm welcome to the American visitors and also exchanged views with them on the world situation and the Sino-American relations.

Afterwards, the president went to Tzuhu, the temporary resting place of the late President Chiang Kai-shek, to pay homage to his father.

On the occasion of President Chiang's birthday, the armed forces of the nation pledged their loyalty and respects to the supreme commander-in-chief.

In a congratulatory message to President Chiang, the armed forces stressed that they will dedicate their blood and lives to eradicating communism and accomplishing the task of national recovery under the three principles of the people.

CHINA POST ON DISASTER VICTIMS IN MAINLAND CHINA

OW230457 Taiwan CHINA POST in English 19 Apr 81 p 4

[19 April editorial: "Help to Mainland Refugees"]

[Text] Alarming reports about natural disasters and the plight of large number of the victims have been emerging in the news in the last few months. According to foreign news dispatches, first Hopei and Hupeh, and then Anhwei, Shensi, Liaoning, and Kansu Provinces, were stricken with droughts and flood disasters. The calamities have caused an estimated total of 130,000,000 victims.

This bad state of affairs is a matter of great concern to all those living in free China. Although divided by a strip of water, the people on the mainland and those in Taiwan are related by blood, and it is the duty of the free Chinese to give relief to their mainland compatriots.

Last Tuesday the Free China Relief Association [FCRA] sent a cable to the International Red Cross in Geneva to ask for detailed information on the exact disaster conditions and about how relief goods can be sent to the victims.

The association took this action, because the Chinese Communist regime has tried to cover up, as it always did, the true situation concerning these misfortunes. There are various reasons for the regime's effort to hide the facts. One of these is its inability to give the victims the relief that they need.

Under the communist system, which deprives people of the incentive to work, agricultural and industrial production is low, and people continue to live in poverty.

Despite the Peiping regime's efforts to strengthen the mainland economy, the economic situation of Communist China is still desperate. Evidence of this is the Peiping regime's recent attempt to apply to the United Nations for loans to relieve the hunger of those on the mainland masses.

The communist leaders, to maintain their rule, are unwilling to confess the failure of the communist system. Even when there are numerous facts pointing to the collapse of the system, the Peiping regime still insists that communism is superior, and, quite without shame, try desperately to conceal conditions about the deplorable conditions on the mainland.

In order to do this the regime has had to turn down all outside offers of help, including that of free China, on grounds that to accept such help is "contrary to its principles."

These shameful acts only add to the suffering of the poor disaster victims, who have been unable to receive help from either the Peiping regime or any outsiders.

Free China has tried every means to send relief goods to our mainland compatriots. The FCRA has been transporting relief goods by aircraft and balloon. But, considering the millions of people stricken with hunger, relief sent in this way is far from enough.

Recently in this column we pointed out the sharp contrast between the living standards on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. With the abundant life we lead here in free China, we have enough to spare as relief to our fellow countrymen behind the Bamboo Curtain. We must, then, do everything in our power to help the drought and flood victims out of their plight.

We hope that world organizations like the Red Cross will help our cause by forwarding the relief we offer to the "boatless people" on the mainland. We also hope that charities and people in other countries will lend a helping hand to those poor people who are in dire need of relief.

WEN WEI PO VIEWS CHINA'S MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

HK210953 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Wen Tsai [2429 2088]: "An Initial Look at the Prospects for China's Machine-Building Industry (part 1)"]

[Text] How does China's machine-building industry look now? Why must it be readjusted and reorganized? How should it be readjusted and reorganized? Should it retreat or advance in the course of being readjusted and reorganized. What are the prospects for exporting machines? People are concerned about these questions. Here, we want to concretely explain the conditions on this aspect.

Present Situation of China's Machine-Building Industry

After more than 30 years' strenuous struggle, China's machine-building industry has gone through earth-shaking changes. Instead of being a dependent trade in the semicolonial China, it has become a new, independent socialist trade. Formerly it only dealt with repair and assembly of machines. Now it has developed into being a system of a relatively large scale offering a rather complete range of service regarding machine building. In old China, it took a century from 1850, when foreigners began to set up the machine repair trade, to 1949 to build 1,582 machine tools, and the highest annual output figure during that period of time was 5,390. [sentence as published] However, in new China, it took only 30 years and more to build more than 100,000 machine tools, with the highest annual output topping that of 1949 by more than 80 times. Formerly it was only possible to make repairs and build some simple machine tools. Now it is possible to produce ordinary machine tools as well as high precision and large ones. In addition it is also possible to produce mining machinery, metallurgical equipment, electrical installations, alternating current generators, automobiles, tractors, internal combustion engines, locomotives and coaches, trucks, airplanes, film projectors, electronic computers, television sets, radios, cameras, sound equipment, bicycles, sewing machines, and tens of thousands of mechanical and electrical products of various kinds. In almost all trades dealing with machine building, work is done with tools or in a mechanized or semimechanized way, instead of by manual labor as in the past. Many trades and enterprises have been equipped with high-speed and highly efficient equipment and are gradually achieving the goal of carrying out production by a continuous automated process. Many factories have adopted the world's best new technology and equipment, thereby greatly increasing their productivity. China's machine-building industry has developed and is capable of producing machines of various types. At present trades dealing with the manufacturing of new type machines, electrical appliances and electronic meters and instruments have emerged one after another. Machines for civilian and military uses have also been produced in large quantities, including complete sets of major equipment of a considerably high level, thereby strengthening various sectors of the national economy and furnishing the market with considerably ample supply of means of subsistence. All in all, China's machine-building industry has laid the material and technical foundation for furnishing the modernization program with various kinds of equipment.

Problems Existing in the Machine-Building Industry

However, many problems exist in China's machine-building industry, hindering its development. First, the machine-building industry lacks a correct orientation of service. It pays greater attention to the production of means of production than to the production of the means of subsistence. It pays greater attention to serving capital construction than to serving technical innovation.

It pays greater attention to the domestic needs than to export needs. For a long time the machine-building industry has developed or declined with the fluctuations in heavy industry and capital construction, causing great losses and waste. The current curtailment of heavy industry and capital construction has resulted in a serious surplus of productive capacity. Second, technical innovation is carried out slowly. Many enterprises have old equipment, are technologically backward and are slow in learning and popularizing new skills and technology so that they consume much energy, cause great waste, carry out production at high costs, and their technical level and labor productivity are low. As a result, some of the enterprises are run at a great loss. Third, duplication is serious in construction and production. Duplication in setting up factories and in production exists not only among various industrial departments but also among various localities which need the same kinds of products. For example, more than 20 ministries and commissions of our country have set up 375 factories in almost all provinces, municipalities and regions to turn out internal combustion engines, but the productive tasks of these factories account for only 40 percent of their productive capacity. The duplication in construction and the blindness in developing production lead to the very unreasonable phenomenon of "replacing the old with the new, replacing the big with the small and replacing the excellent with the poor."

Fourth, the management system is decentralized. At present the machine-building industry is divided into the civilian and military sectors, deals with the manufacture and repair of machines, and produces machines for special and general uses. Each machine works carries out production in its own way. More than 40 industrial departments and commissions throughout the country have their own machine works, which are supervised by organs at different levels. As a result of this decentralized management system, the civilian and military industries are independent of each other, and so are the various ministries and various provinces, municipalities and regions and the units under them. The economic relations between enterprises, trades, localities and departments are cut off by the various administrative systems, divisions and levels. Fifth, the level of coordination among specialized departments is low. Almost all machine works have been turned into "comprehensive complexes both large and small." According to statistics, about 80 percent of the some 6,000 enterprises under the ownership of all of the people at and above the county level and under the First Ministry of Machine-Building are "comprehensive complexes." More than 1,100 of the 1,400 major machine works are "comprehensive complexes." Most of the 4,000 auxilliary plants and assembling and accessory plants are "comprehensive complexes of a medium or small scale." These problems are inappropriate to the needs of socialized mass production, seriously hinder the technical improvement and the increase of labor productivity of the machine-building industry and are incompatible with the market needs at home and abroad. For this reason, readjustment and reorganization of the machine-building industry are inevitable and extremely urgent.

Readjustment of China's Machine-Building Industry

The Chinese Government has put forth a policy for further readjusting the economy, with emphasis on readjusting the machine-building industry. The machine-building industry should be readjusted chiefly as follows:

First, the orientation of service should be readjusted. The machine-building industry should change its former orientation of exclusively serving heavy industry and new engineering projects and orient itself to various sectors of the national economy, that is, it should serve technical innovation, the domestic market, the export needs and the modernization program.

At present it stresses developing the supply of mechanical and electrical appliances for use in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, expanding the production of durable consumer goods, serving technical innovation in the light and textile industries, contributing toward the exploitation and conservation of natural resources and the development of communications and transportation, tapping potentials and innovating the equipment of various enterprises, and equipping the scientific cultural, sports and public health enterprises with modern instruments and appliances. By readjusting its orientation of service, the machine-building industry will become more adaptable to the needs of the national economy, and more avenues of production will be opened to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets.

HONG KONG RTV TO LEAD PRC RADIO COMMERCIALIZATION

HK230205 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Apr 81 p 1

[By Renu Daryanani]

[Excerpt] China's one billion people will soon hear commercials on the local air waves for the first time.

And Rediffusion Television [RTV] (HK) has been appointed the exclusive representative to handle overseas sales in the commercialization of the country's radio broadcast system.

This is seen as the largest commercial radio deal in the history of broadcasting.

The contract was signed in Beijing yesterday by the director of the Central People's Broadcasting Station of China, Mr Zhang Dongzing, and the managing director of RTV, Mr Steve Huang.

RTV will appoint agents throughout the world to sell advertisements to China.

It is still unknown whether it will set up an office in Beijing.

Its sharing of profits scheme with Beijing has not yet been made public.

China's radio services reach every part of the country--urban and rural.

The deal comes a fortnight after an Australian consortium won government approval to take over 61.2 percent of RTV.

PRC-JAPAN JOINT EQUIPMENT LEASING VENTURE

HK220215 Hong Kong STANDARD in English 22 Apr 81 Business Standard Supplement p 1

[By Elizabeth Cheng]

[Excerpt] China has this month formed its first equipment leasing company with the help of Orient Leasing of Japan, to facilitate machinery imports.

The joint venture, China Orient Leasing, is 50 percent owned by Orient Leasing, 20 percent China International Trust and Investment and 30 percent Beijing Machinery and Electrical Equipment Corporation.

Orient Leasing Hong Kong Managing Director T. Koizumi said in an interview yesterday that the joint venture, the result of more than a year's negotiation, has a capital base of about \$3 million. The new company expects leasing contracts of some \$200 million in the first year and \$100 million at the end of 5 years.

Mr Koizumi, who was a member of the first Orient Leasing delegation to China in December 1979, said this form of financing equipment will be of great use to a China short of foreign exchange. Leasing is a form of medium term financing by which the leasing company purchases equipment on behalf of a client and leases it to him for a fixed period, normally 2 to 5 years, on a non cancellable basis, said Mr Koizumi.

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